

Cable Address
"BELLEVUE"



Hotel Bellevue

GEARY at TAYLOR
San Francisco

546

Born in Hamstadt - Germany - came over to America - Because I did not want to join the Army - arrived in New York and got a position - as helper to shipping clerk - in clothing manufacturer business worked hard - and finally - was given a job in the stock room - from there - was put on the sales-floor - and after a few years - was given the position - as model and packer - for one of our big Salesman - who travelled to the Pacific Coast - who did a very large business - and finally was given - the same territory only the smaller towns - soon this salesman - was taken into the firm - and I was given his territory the larger cities - and was very successful sold more goods (well)

after a year on ⁽²⁾ this territory - then
he did - my earning capacity -
became - enormous - I did not
believe one could earn so
much money selling goods - then
heard it - but believed it -
mostly tall - but here I was
earning - tremendous - money -
I finally - had my Parents and
Brother come over - and Established
them in a nice home - and got
my brother a good position -
immediately - my Father and
mother - never dreamt - that
they could have such luxury -
and was happy I could do it
for them for their remaining days -
Then the war came along - and
prices soared - and selling the
same units in clothing - meant
ever so much more in figures -
and Commissions - were like a dream.
On one of my trips here - I became
engaged and married to a
San Francisco - Woman -
and lived in New York & frankly

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GEARY at TAYLOR
San Francisco

③
But after the passing of my parents
I came to San Francisco to live
part of time - and finally - my concern
was liquidated - they had all the
money they wanted - and so did
I - and I did not try for another
position for I had been working
hard and wanted to take a
rest - and was not feeling fit -
of course I was speculating in
the market - and my wanting to
take a trip to Europe - was my
good fortune - because I asked
a very good friend of mine to
look after my affairs - he
said he would not do it -
for me or anyone to much
responsibility - so I sold all
my stock - but American
Telephone & Telegraph Co (only)

and put it in ⁽⁴⁾ bonds - and
Bonds at interest - so I
would have plenty of cash
to resume my speculations
upon my return - for Europe
while - I was in Europe -
the Crash Came - and that
brought me down from a
disastrous ending after all
my years of work - and to this
day I have never - been in the
market - and am living quietly
here on my income - and help
others in my family - who are
truly to-day in want and dire
need -

Certainly lucky for me to have
not wanted to join the Army in
Germany - and my reason for not
wanting to join the Army - was
because I was of Jewish faith
and one of this faith had no
chance in the Army except
~~abuse~~ abuse and get - nothing
but menial - jobs -

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GEARY at TAYLOR
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(5)

Since the last war everything has changed - as it does as history shows after every war - Conditions in living and in Commerce -

I believe something will have to be worked out - to end this depression - for it cannot go on forever - Everyone including the government will go bankrupt I truly believe if the U. S. A. - would have been lined up to -

and a few more things added it would have consumed much of the idle labor - Certainly prices will go up - but with people working they can afford to pay them - and all it takes is a few big industries to get started when the minor ones will feel ^{the} ~~can~~

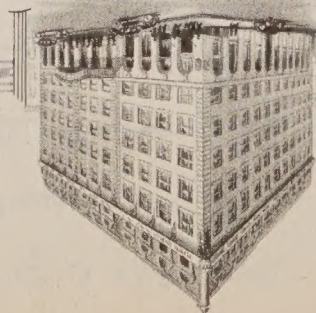
the effects - But it seems -
nearly everyone - dodges the
issue and puts it up to the
next fellow no one wants
to start - but someday the
government will make them start
In other words - if the
business interests don't start -
the government will do it
for them.

Julius E. Mannberger

(1) **L108**
Born in Metz Germany - 50 years ago - came
to this country when 15 years old - I lived in
Metz with my parents and two sisters - my
Aunt and Uncle came to visit us - when I
was 12 years old - and told my parents - that
if I ever wanted to come to New York - I
could live with them - this was ever in
my mind - when at 15 I graduated from
school - after much insistence - with my
parents - they allowed me to come - but had
to wait - a few months until a friend of theirs
who was visiting from America was
returning - my parents were comfortable in
to speak - nice home etc - upon my arrival
in America - went to live at the home
of my Aunt and Uncle - and they truly were
good and lovely to me treated me like
their own son - after six months here
in which time I went to school -
could speak English fairly well - and
was nearly 16 years old - my Uncle
got me a job in a wholesale Hankschay
house - both Domestic and Foreign Hankschay
were carried - I started at $3\frac{1}{2}^00$ per week
and after 6 weeks was raised to $4\frac{00}{100}$ per
week - after that my rise was quick
seemed to grasp things etc - by the time
I was 19 was earning $20\frac{00}{100}$ per week
som - I had an offer to go with
another concern - at a fabulous salary
(over)

②
 of \$100 ^{ac}/₁₀₀ per week - I could hardly believe it
 myself - but I got the position - and after
 a year saved enough - to bring my parents
 and two sisters over here - and my Father
 had a little money and we soon were
 well established in a new York - apartment
 things went well with me for four and
 half years with this concern and they failed
 here I was out of a position - but not
 afraid - as I had quite a bit of money
 and a few offers - but I knew that the
 salesman were making the most
 money in any concern - so I decided
 I would like to become a salesman
 and travel and see the country - after
 a few months - got a position with an
 wholesale dry goods concern - to travel
 the large cities from ~~St. Louis~~ Denver to
 the Coast - and the first year I
 did not make my salary and expense
 but the firm had confidence in me
 and I ^{San Francisco} ~~was~~ retained another year - and

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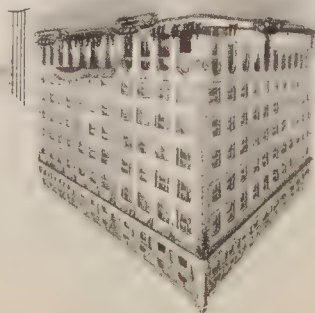
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that year was a big year - and made -
 9000 $\frac{00}{100}$ all expenses being paid -
 in fact I earned as high as 15,000 all
 expenses paid - in the meantime - my
 two sisters married - and if there was
 ever a happy family it was us -
 But soon sadness was to come - my
 poor Father dropped dead talking
 to my mother - this my dear mother
 never got over - (the shock) - but I
 continued on to be highly successful
 kept traveling out here - 14 years
 ago - met a girl in San Francisco
 whom I married and we too are
 the happiest pair in the world -
 eight years ago - my mother passed
 on - this was a sad blow for me
 one I have never gotten over -
 had been ill for four years and
 suffered much - but still I was
 successful and happily married.
 of course I got married rather
 late in life as marriage goes -
 But never was free as I had
 to live with after my Parents ~~got~~ (over)

④

went until my sisters were married and
 taken care of - and my father had
 a sister a widow with two girls
 which I saw thru school and paid
 for their stenography course - and
 many other things - by this time however
 I still had a little over 30.000 dollars.
 well in 1929 - my firm went out of
 business - on account of one partner
 retiring the year before - and ~~the~~ one
 remaining partner - dying - it
 was difficult to get Houses to represent
 and got a few lines - but did not
 go well - finally lost quite a bit of
 money in Building loan, which
 I had so much confidence in -
 and then lots of sickness and had
 to help others out - and finally
 it all seemed to go from bad to
 worse and I was - I am
 penniless - unable to get a
 day's

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(5)

and am on the S.E.-R.A. - working on a
project getting 10⁰⁰ per week - and 50
years old - truly I try to keep my
chin up but must admit I am in
a fog - have a good education
speak - German - French - surely
there must be something to a man
who can earn big money - must
have some ability - guess if I could
a few people I would be helped out
but one day - when we were down
to our last meal - I went to a
friend whom - I twice had loaned
5000⁰⁰ to without interest - because
he was a friend and had a
chance to go in business - of course
he repaid me - he was highly
successful - but when I asked
him he said (he simply did not
have it) - right there and then I
made up my mind never to ask
another person for a dime -
and I went on relief -
and am hoping and praying each
day something will turn up for ^{me}

(6)

me no - I can make a ~~living~~
living for my wife and myself -
she has been wonderful thru it
all and cheers me on - never an
unkind word - but I am afraid
each day somehow - I have tried
to get a nice job in the Administration
left on S.E.R.A. but have been
sent from fellow to post and
have had no money in crisis
but nothing has come out of it in
the first six months - of course
I cannot complain at the treatment
peppers cannot be choosers choosers
I ~~never~~ never have criticized anyone -
each one thinks they do what
is right - but I say the relief
committee who give out money
should really place as best
they can the people where they
will be best off - 75% are
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San Francisco

(7)

Both to the detriment of the
men and women themselves and
the S. E. R. - Q - much could be
accomplished - if this were
corrected - rest assured - in
my trying to get a better position
on the ~~W. & N.~~ S. E. - R. Q. - I have
been treated like a dog - by
many - and yet others with
all kindness and attention -
and this should be done - because
much discontentment comes
from there when we mistreated
just alas I hope I soon
will get a position and
have all this behind me
I thank God each day - I
am

have my wife and health
otherwise I would not
even try to carry on.

Jul. E. Maunblinger

Pamela 18

GERMAN

Mr. A. was born in Baden, Germany February 17, 1877. ^{He} Gives his present occupation as that of a pantry man; but states that prior to the passing of the prohibition law he worked in this country and South America. ^{He} Is a single man, never having married. Has no relatives in this country except some cousins residing in New York City whose addresses he does not know. Has a brother and two sisters living in the old country all farming people. The brother is married and has five children, one sister is married and has nine children.

This man lives in the Mission district of San Francisco, in a housekeeping room, which he rents for twelve dollars a month. The place is very small and inadequately furnished containing a bed, a small bureau, one chair, a table and a two burner gas plate. He apparently keeps this little place very clean. At the present time Mr. A. is suffering from a severe hernia, which naturally makes hard labor impossible for him. He is now unemployed and has been so since August 1934 and is dependent for his existence upon a relief agency.

Mr. A. spent his childhood and early youth in Baden. This part of his life must have been a very happy one, as he refers to it in a manner which indicates pleasant memories. He states that the Rhine land is one of the most beautiful spots he has ever seen. His father was a farmer and must have been quite prosperous as he owned an extensive vineyard,

which has now passed into the possession of his sons. In addition to working this vineyard he handled a position with the German government, serving in a capacity much like that of the United States Agricultural Department Farm Advisors. One of his sons now holds this same position. Another brother of Mr. A. was a captain in the German Army and was killed in the World War.

In 1904 Mr. A. came to this country, brought here by the prospect of greater prosperity than could be enjoyed in the old country. He went to live with an uncle, who held an excellent position in a New York Brewery, and who received a salary of eight thousand dollars a year. Mr. A. states that within three years of his arrival in New York he had a job as a brewer and worked in that capacity, making an excellent income, until the beginning of the prohibition era. During this time, he travelled and worked in all of the large brewing industries in this country and spent a great deal of time in Milwaukee and St. Louis. He spent three years in Brazil and travelled to San Francisco where he worked as a pantry man in one of the city's best known restaurants at a very good salary. In 1930 he left this position and was employed for two years -- at the end of which time he went to Alaska with the Fishing Fleet, working as a mess boy and cook's helper on one of the ships in the fleet. This employment lasted

during the summer of '32 '33 and '34. He has been unemployed since, except for a few days work on a relief project. He has been forced to give this work up because of his hernia. It seems that this man's primary object in life, during his youth, was the attainment of material comfort. At one time he had a bank account of \$20,000 and all of the comforts of life. He claims that he has exhausted his resources through his generosity to his friends and relatives in Germany. He has loaned his brother who is working the vineyard which his father left them, a considerable amount of money. The brother now cannot repay him, because of the stringent laws under the Hitler regime regarding the sending of money out of Germany. Mr. A. seems to believe that his brother would not repay him even if he could, and states that he is using the country's laws as a means of appropriating his share of the inheritance.

The man's wandering life in search of wealth and adventure has prevented his marrying, and in spite of the fact that he speaks several languages, he finds himself in the last years of his life alone and dependent on public charity. His decline can be directly traced to the Prohibition Era combined with his trait of being entirely too generous. At times he seems to long for the simplicity and happiness of farm life which he knew in his youth; however he emphatically

states that the New Germany is not the pleasant place that it was under the Imperial System. Friends returning from there report to him that unrest, opposition, unhappiness, poverty, distress and tenseness are seen everywhere. He seems to appreciate the freedom of expression allowed here, however he feels that even in this country there is a great limitation to that freedom. He is a man, whom I believe in normal times would prove himself to be an excellent citizen; but under the duress of present conditions has found himself unable to cope with life. Sorta "Gone the way of all flesh" as so many of us have.

D. Gisnet

Heinrich

JULIUS BAUM

Born in Germany in 1833, died in San Francisco in 1894.

One of the most outstanding business men of his day.

Mr. Baum reached San Francisco in 1852 and after a short visit to the mines started a general merchandise store which grew by leaps and bounds. A few years later he took a partner and firm name became Baum and Schrier of which Baum was president until 1886. In that year he severed connections with the old firm and established himself as a grain broker and he again met with a great deal of success. For years he was one of our leading grain brokers and a prominent figure on the San Francisco Produce Exchange.

But Mr. Baum was too energetic and active a person to stick to one line of endeavor, and it may truly be said that he had his finger in almost every business pie. He was the founder and first president of the Vulcan Powder Works; he was vice president and at one time principal owner of the Sutter Street Railway Co.; he was a director of the Union Insurance Co., and he was actively interested in a good many other corporations.

Mr. Baum was deeply religious and was one of the first members of the Congregation Emanu-El, but in time he resigned his membership in Emanu-El and founded the Mason Street Jewish Congregation, mainly because he was opposed to the liberal views of Dr. Cohn, who at that time was Rabbi of Temple Emanu-El.

Mr. Baum took an active interest in all civic affairs and spared neither time nor money to further the welfare of the city. He was also very active in the charitable work carried on by the Eureka Benevolent Society.

ISRAEL SOLOMON

One of the outstanding San Francisco merchants and importers in 1849 and the fifties.

Solomon was born in 1811 in London, England. His father, John Solomon was a prominent shipping merchant and trader who did a big business with various British colonies, especially Australia.

At the end of the thirties Solomon left England for Australia where he took charge of his father's affairs. Later his father also settled in Australia and father and son carried on their business jointly.

When the news of the California gold discoveries reached Australia, Solomon immediately took passage for California and he was one of the first party of Australians that came to Golden State early in 1849.

Like all others who reached the State at that time, Solomon went off to the mines and tried his luck as a prospector, but at the end of six weeks he abandoned the mines for San Francisco where he opened a general merchandise store.

In 1850 Solomon returned to Australia in order to bring over his family, as well as certain types of merchandise for which there was a heavy demand.

The first ship load of goods he brought from Australia was composed of coal, mining implements, and cloth. Among other things, he brought with him a ready made house. The house was in numbered sections and was easily put together. This type of house, because of a shortage in building materials in California, became very popular and a good many of them were subsequently imported from the Atlantic Seaboard and even from Europe.

In 1852, Mr. Solomon Sr. wound up his affairs in Australia and came over to San Francisco where he joined his son's firm. That made it possible for Solomon Jr. to make a number of business trips to Australia.

Mr. Solomon was very active in civic affairs, although he was too taken up with his business, religious, and charitable work ever to hold

-3-

public office. He was one of the founders of the Shearith Israel Congregation, was a prominent member of the Hebrew Benevolent Association, and according to some authorities he was a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee in 1856.

LEWIS GERSTLE

Born in Ichenhausen, Bavaria, December 17, 1824. Emigrated to the U. S. in 1845, and came to California in 1850. For a time he peddled fruit, then became miner in Placerville and finally opened a general store on a small scale in Prairie City.

In 1854 entered partnership with Stern and Gruenwald and opened produce and grocery business in Sacramento. In 1862 the business was destroyed by the historic flood and thereafter the partners moved to San Francisco, where they engaged in stock broking.

When the United States acquired possession of Alaska in 1867, Gerstle and Stern became acquainted with Hayward M. Hutchinson and General Rousseau, the latter of whom had been appointed by the Government to take possession of the territory in its name. An agreement was entered into between the four, whereby Hutchinson was to proceed immediately to Sitka to acquire by purchase all the belongings of the old Russian-American company. But other commercial interests were also interested in the opportunities afforded by the Alaska and as a compromise between the warring commercial groups, the Alaska Commercial Company was finally formed. The company was in the hands of nine men, five of which, Gerstle, Stoss, Gruenwald, Wasserman, and Barcowitz were jews.

The company proved to be a great success. It is estimated that its payments to the government for the twenty years sealing contract, which it obtained in 1870, covered the entire cost of the purchase of Alaska. The company, of which Gerstle was president from 1885 until his death in 1902, may be said to have supplied the whole world with dyed seal skins.

SOLOMON JACOBE

Born in a small Polish village in 1834, died in San Francisco in 1904. His father was an old fashioned Jew and young Solomon's early training was strictly religious, while his general education was sadly neglected.

At the age of 13 he managed to make his way to New York where he spent some three years working at whatever he could find to do and peddling occasionally. When the news of the gold discovery in California reached New York he set out for the New El Dorado via Cape Horn.

Enroute the vessel he was on was wrecked and he spent several days in an open boat with a number of companions. The hunger and thirst of the luckless passengers was so great that in desperation they decided to sacrifice one of their number and thereby save the others. At first the fattest man in the party was chosen for the sacrifice, but the fat man refused to die for the general welfare and insisted that this honor be conferred on Jacobs who was the youngest member of the party. Fortunately the party was rescued before they could quite make up their mind to stoop to cannibalism.

After a great many other vicissitudes Jacobs finally reached Sacramento in 1851 where he started in the general merchandise business, but soon after he transferred his activities to San Francisco where he established himself in the same line and where he met with a good deal of success.

Mr. Jacobs was very religious and was until his death one of the pillars of the Emanu-El Congregation. He was also well known for freehandedness in all matters of charity.

GERMAN

R. was born in Germany. He speaks perfect English, and is about thirty-seven years of age. He went to sea at an early age as a merchant seaman and is vague as to his first entry in the United States. He joined the Marine Corp in 1922 serving two enlistments and after being discharged in 1928 he met, and married, the madam of a sporting house with whom he has lived during the past six years.

He does not like his present associations, but does not know how to break away.

He cannot get work and is further handicapped as he is not a citizen and is afraid to apply for his papers as he has two convictions against him for being the inmate of a disorderly house, and also says that if they should dig into his past and find these records that he would probably be deported.

He is plentifully supplied with money, but says he would prefer an honest job but does not know of any way he can break away from the life he is now leading.

He has no desire to return to his own country as his only ties here, his parents, died recently.

GERMAN

Carl was born in Bavaria, German, in 1871. His father was a very large landowner; therefore the family was wealthy. He received an education fitting him for a professional career and learned several foreign languages; English, French, Swedish, Norwegian and Latin, in addition to his native tongue. He attended the gymnasium and was graduated at the age of fourteen. For a few months he worked in a bank in Berlin. Then he obtained a position as private secretary to the Norwegian consul at Königsberg on the coast. All this was before he was twenty one. During his vacations and in his work he visited all the principle capitals of Europe. He went to London, Paris, Moscow.. He liked, especially, to visit Vienna and went there often. There was music, the theatre, everything.

When he became twenty-one his father wanted him to go to America. He had heard, of course, of the tremendous opportunities in the land of democracy so in 1892 he came to New York. He was not a poor immigrant boy, therefore the big heart of Horatio Alger did not record him in his books. Carl had two thousand dollars and proceeded to strut. He had no idea of working for the present so he bought a cane and became a man about town.

Presently, this became tiresome and since the Chicago

World Fair began he went to Chicago. He saw the Fair and afterwards decided to see more of America, so in the depot he flipped a coin as to whether he should come to San Francisco or New Orleans. San Francisco won and so he was soon on his way to the Golden Gate. This was in about 1894. The midwinter Fair was on and he had an excellent time. And he was spending his money. Soon there was very little left. He had made many friends among the German colony in San Francisco, among them a supervisor named Hoff. This man was a big saloon keeper and suggested to him that he go to work as a waiter in one of the restaurants which made San Francisco famous in those days. So Carl became a waiter in the Poodle Dog, the Hof Brau, and nearly all the big restaurants, since waiters moved from one restaurant.

When the Alaskan Gold rush was on he wanted to see it. So he shipped as a roustabout on one of the steamers and went to Skagway. However, he did not leave the ship because he believed most of the men who went to the gold mines were suckers and time proved he was right. So he returned to San Francisco and went to work again as a waiter.

He married; there were no children and, since in those days there were no automobiles, radios, or stucco bungalows to buy, his salary was sufficient for all their needs. He never joined any cooks and waiters union because

in those days that craft was not organized. Also, foreign waiters who hobnobbed with artistocracy joined no union anyway, especially in America.

Then came the earthquake, the city was mostly destroyed and many were homeless. Because the water supply was low, the railroads took people away from the city to wherever they wanted to go. He and his wife took their belongings, after sleeping in the park for a few days, and were taken to Oakland and then to Monterey as he had friends there. The Red Cross in San Francisco immediately came to the aid of the home less. They were given a few sandwiches and James D. Phelan loaned four million dollars to rebuild his skyscraper which was demolished. So much for Carl's version of the Red Cross Aid.

At any rate, while in Monterey he obtained a job as a waiter in the fashionable hotel Del Monte on the Carmel peninsula. It was owned at that time by William Crocker. For over ten years there had been a rule against allowing any Jewish guests. Years later Adolph Hitler this Anti-Semitic discrimination and the William Crockers pretended to be shocked.

Carl worked here for a year or two and then returned to San Francisco. He was working in the "German Coffee Shop" on Maiden Lane and a certain man always came in and sat far in the back. He became acquainted with this man and it was Jack Black who had been held in the county

jail for many years. The records were destroyed in the case but no move was made to release him until Fremont Older discovered him and manipulated his release. Later Jack Black became famous as the author of "You Can't Win" and many prison movies, in which he collaborated with Bessie Beatty of the San Francisco Bulletin. He was an old narcotic addict and this book was hailed far and wide proving that any dope addict could cure himself by will power. After this book was internationally celebrated and the reviews and blurbs printed far and wide and Jack Black had become famous he reverted to the habit and then he killed himself. During his last days Carl nursed and took care of him.

Carl had saved some money and now purchased a small ranch in Colma. Here he and his wife lived in ample security. They raised vegetables, had a cow, chickens, a goat and he continued working as a waiter. Then came prohibition. Secure, about a mile from the highway, Carl began bootlegging. He bought a small still down town and started to make whiskey. He had a large clientele down town of waiters and people who ate in the restaurants where he worked, so presently he purchased the ranch next to his and an automobile. He had only had the car a short while when he ran into a telephone pole and wrecked it, so he bought no more cars. He began drinking too much and lost his job downtown, then his wife became ill and

and died. This had a terrific effect upon him and he went to pieces. He lost all his property and was put in a sanatarium.

After he was released he obtained work as a waiter and cook on one of the Southern Pacific Ferry boats. He worked at this for about a year or two. Later he obtained a job as a deckhand on the Golden Gate Ferry. He worked here for several years and in an accident broke a foot. This unfitted him for this work and it was not long before what little money he had was gone. His pride prevented him from goin to friends for aid, so he began selling papers for a living and moved to a cheap flop house on Third Street. His only escape from the harshness of his existence now is drink, and he drinks considerably.

He is now sixty three years old, and while he has had as good an education as any man, he believes that most of the troubles in the world are caused by Jews. He is thoroughly acquainted with socialism but has the futilitarianism attitude toward social justice. He is an old man, therefore there is nothing he can do about anything. He holds a fellow news-vendor on his corner in contempt because this fellow is one of the Examiner crowd of vigilantes and boasts about wrecking Communist headquarters. The flop house where he lives is owned by a wealthy man who lives in the Fairmount Hotel. There are

There are several hundred filthy stalls called rooms. The owner never visits the places but has the manager bring him the rent each week. All the men who live here are sixty or over waiting for death. This is one of the homes Merriam will protect from the whiskered mob on the billboards.

GAMBLERS FORTUNE

M ___ was born in Breslau, Silesia, Germany, 1895.

His parents were of Semitic origin and when he was five years of age the family emigrated to America. His father was a merchant engaged in the grocery business somewhere on the east side of New York. It was a very successful business. The old man was thrifty and honest, so M ___ attended the public schools and had plenty of money to spend. However, upon finishing school he had no desire to enter the grocery business since hard work was the last thing in the world he was looking for. But he found a source of income which yielded great returns with little or no effort, so he became a gambler. And he devoted all his energies to his career. He was shrewd and he was cautious, and when Los Angeles became first known as the happy hunting ground for smart business men he lost little time in setting out for the land of promise.

He opened a gambling joint on San Pedro street near Ninth. And once here he grew with Los Angeles and with the same accelerating rate. When prohibition came his financial status was such he was able to go to work in earnest. His activities were not concentrated to any particular field. They, besides bootlegging, included prostitution, narcotics and smuggling Chinamen into the country from Mexico. With his gambling joint as a sideline.

He was frequently arrested whenever the police department required a greater amount of payoff. But with the aid

of the best lawyers in town he always came clear himself although his employees always did not fare so well. In time, at height of prosperity, he was known as the "big shot" of the whole Pacific Coast. His operations extended from Portland to Lower California and unlike the East Coast he had little or no competition. Whenever there was any sign of trouble of a serious nature, convenient murders took place, Taylor and Crawford in Hollywood as two incidents which will always remain as unsolved crimes. When Marco was sent to San Quentin from Venice the whole city of Los Angeles was shocked that gambling existed so near her sprawling limits. Indeed the Marco incident led to an unpleasant episode in M ___'s life.

In order to attract the elite he purchased the Johanna Smith, an old whaler, and anchored it just outside the twelve mile limit, off the coast of Santa Monica. Here launches transported movie stars and those who ape them, and a sea going Monte Carlo was conducted. Buron Fitts, the then District Attorney, filed injunctions, conducted raids, raised a hue and cry in the newspapers all to no avail, for the ship was outside the twelve mile limit and outside the city and county limits. So he determined as all law officers do when frustrated, to frame M ___ and with the aid of Federal Authorities did so. Liquor

was placed in his home and subsequently found there and he was charged with conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws.

He received a sentence of two years in a Federal Penitentiary. However, since he was influential he was sent to Carson City, a Nevada State prison which then was used to board Federal prisoners, since the prohibition law had overcrowded all federal prisons. Here he was put to work in the prison kitchen of the officers mess as is customary with distinguished prisoners. The social position of the culprit outside governs his social position inside a prison. Here he found one of his former employees who sometime previously had been sentenced for a year, for smuggling Chinamen in his car from Nogales. This man's name was Harris and frequently his wife visited him bringing, wrapped on her person, several bottles of whisky. While she transferred the whiskey to her husband and M __ the act was seen by another kitchen worker who, that evening confided his spying to the guard captain. Both them were immediately put in the prison dungeon and when it was found out who had squealed, the informer was bludgeoned with a two by four in the prison yard.

M __, however, was a wealthy man, and prison guards are paid a very small wage. From the dungeon he directed the operations of his business interests and the liquor ship, through one of the guards who sent and received telegrams

for him daily. No one knew anything of what was going on. This direction of his ventures by wire proceeded for several months and was found out quite by accident. A rivalry grew up between two other very wealthy prisoners. Each was subsidizing several guards for favors done and a split grew between the guards until they became more difficult to manage than the prisoners. The warden was faced by a serious situation and fired seven of them. These seven went to the Reno newspapers with tales of what took place at the prison and the opposition political party capitalized on the stories. One of them hinted at M ___'s operations and the warden obtained a court order for an examination of the Telegraph Office files. Here the whole situation was revealed, and M ___ received an additional sixty days in the dungeon.

However, he still continued his operations, this time through other guards. When his two years was up he returned to Los Angeles. He is there now. The Johanna Smith has been replaced by another ship, she was burned for the Insurance, and all goes on as before.

GERMAN

Felix was born in Baden, in southern Germany, noted as being a famous health center. Typical of that section, in that he is short and rotund with a very guttural accent, he is what you would call, a character.

Forty two years of age when he came to California directly from the Fatherland, he spent the first fifteen years in Northern California before settling in San Francisco, where he has since lived. In spite of the fact that he is bordering on seventy he is quite active and manages to conduct his small notion store.

F. is not naturalized, neither is he married.

GERMAN

R. S. was born in 1860, in the city of Dortmund, state of Westphalia, western part of Germany, adjoining the Belgian border, a state well known throughout the world for its excellent hams and smoked meats. He has never known his father, who died in the war. R. S., a very small child, had a fairly good schooling in a public city school. At the age of fourteen he started learning the blacksmith trade and worked at this profession and horseshoeing until the age of nineteen. To avoid becoming a soldier, as military service is compulsory, he left his native city for Bremen, a German seaport, took passage on the steamer Odehr, owned by a German steamship company. In 1880 he landed in New York City where he remained two years working as a blacksmith. He left New York and arrived in San Francisco in the year of 1882. Shortly after, he married a girl of his own town in Germany. He has a family of ten children, six boys and four girls, all married and residing in San Francisco. He became a citizen of the United States in 1892. The wife, a cripple is unable to perform any duties and is taken care of by one of their daughters, who lives at the parents home with her family. R. S. had a blacksmith's shop of his own for many years in San Francisco, making a fair living, but having to provide for a very large family that required all of his earnings he could not progress. He was taken sick with a stomach rupture

about four years ago, and was operated on three times at the San Francisco Hospital. As none of his children would care for the old man, he was admitted at the Laguna Honda Home for the Aged. He remained in the hospital for ten months, and has been at this place for two years. He is a very sick man, can only digest certain foods, and is very poorly taken care of; a very bright, reserved, man complaining about the uneatable way food is prepared. He claims to have witnessed all kinds of dishonest procedures but, like all inmates, will not give any names fearing discharge from this institution. Every inmate, without exception, claims the very best of meats, are so poorly cooked as to make them uneatable. I have personally tasted it and must say it is unfit for a dog. R. S. is a very sick man suffering considerably, but has great vitality and still appears much younger than he is.

GERMAN

Hedda Grøn was born in Germany about 1902, of the upper middle class. She received a good education and was studying to be a writer when the war broke out. With two brothers and several cousins in the war, her time was divided among her relatives comforting the mothers of slain or wounded sons. She was away from home much during those stormy times and consequently did not notice that her mother was growing more frail each day. With two sons in the war it was more than her religious mind could stand, so in the middle of summer she took to her bed and soon was at peace with this conflicting world.

But Hedda did not arrive home until after her mother died. She tells how her father met her at the railroad station, how strange was his appearance. He could not tell her that her mother was dead but only looked at her with dumb and silent eyes. They went home and the house, as they stood before it, shimmered, an ethereal whiteness in the stillness of a bright and sultry noon. Hedda did not know, altho she sensed it, the tragedy that shadowed the family. When there is death inside a house it shouts like a guilty secret to every passerby. How much more is evident to one, who returning, finds that death has preceeded him.

Hedda wandered about the house desolate to think that she had not been near her mother at times when she

her. She wandered in the garden touching the flowers that her mother's hand had tended thru the spring and summer months. The grief of this girl of sixteen was inconsolable, but it could not shut out the greater tragedy that was happening to the nation. News arrived daily of the death of friends and relatives at the front "killed in action". Others were coming home on leave from hospitals where they were convalescing, to spend a few days with friends and families before returning to the shambles. It was plain even to the most optimistic of Germans, however, that Germany was losing.

Hedda stayed to keep house for her father and her younger sister. The fatal day came when Germany lost and the German people were at the mercy of a victorious world. The country was plundered of everything of value. Girls bartered themselves for a loaf of bread for their starving families or a bar of soap which in post war Germany was an unattainable luxury.

The day came when Hedda's little sister was married and another day when her father died. Hedda grieved not over her father's death, for she knew he was escaping much misery and sorrow as one of this vanquished nation.

Hedda was alone and the future lay ahead of her. There could be no future for writers in Germany but there was America--the promised land. America, the Nation that

was helping to rob Germany of all her wealth. It was a bitter decision but there could be no other. Hedda set out for America the land of unfulfilled promises, bubbles and air castles; ten-cent-store millionaires, impoverished princes, racketeers and clever politicians.

Today we see Hedda much the same as she was then. She still writes poems on the kitchen table. She cooks, sews and keeps the house in order; but not for her own family. She is the poorly paid but excellent servant of a wealthy, but idle, Piedmont family. She gets her inspiration not from the stars but from the lights that twinkle over lake Merritt. On clear nights she can see from her window the myriad lights of San Francisco that beckon from across the bay, for she works far into the night.

But Hedda is not discouraged, she puts her faith in God and Hitler. From her meagre salary of fifty dollars per month she gives generously to all church organizations, and regularly she dispenses the larger part of her earnings to her two brothers still in Germany -- Hitler's storm troopers.

Withall she keeps faith in Hitler for the salvation of Germany and the world even tho she can see that with his complete control of Germany he cannot even pay his storm troopers a living wage and they gladly accept a part of the meagre wages of a poorly paid servant girl in order

to eke out an existence and yet serve their master.

Truly, such faith is remarkable.

"Heil Hitler!"

Chapter II

More than sixty years ago, a young couple set out from Alsace-Lorraine for the United States with high hopes of improving their economic status in the new land. The young man, Herr M., a peasant farmer, was of German descent, while his wife was French. They had heard much of the wealth to be had in America, and they set forth, determined that if hard work and thrift were the only prerequisites, they would acquire a share of it for themselves.

They came directly to New Ulm, Minnesota, and obtained land upon which they raised wheat. There their first child, a son, was born and christened C.M.

When little M. was four years of age, his parents joined the great westward movement of population, arriving at length in the little town of Franklin (later Santa Rosa), California. Here more farm land was secured. As the years passed, four other children were born, J., L., F., and W. All, save M., who died in her fifteenth year, survive to the present time.

Just as certain Indian tribes held that a man was of small importance unless he owned many horses, and as the nomadic races of the east measured one's social and economic standing by the number of one's flocks and

hards, as Herr S believed that the only reliable index to a man's true worth was the amount of land he possessed. Hence the profits accruing from his labors and those of his family were invested, without exception, in real estate. So vital a part of his whole existence was this belief that it has carried over into the lives of his children, all of whom have either become farmers or married farmers, devoting their own lives to acquiring land, with a zeal equalled only by that of their fathers.

Many of the old customs and traditions were carried on in the new home just as they had been in Europe. One of these was the German custom of supplementing the three principal meals each day with additional refreshments. Breakfast was served at an early hour. Then about ten o'clock in the morning everyone had coffee and some sort of cake or pastry, such as saffee cake. Even the hired men were brought in from the fields to partake of this. A beautiful meal was served at noon, and about three in the afternoon, it was supplemented with wine and usually little cakes or cookies. Supper was always another heavy meal with food in abundance, both as to quantity and variety, and usually refreshments of some sort were served during the evening, especially if callers happened in.

The dining table was never completely cleared, for bowls of fruit and plates of cookies or little cakes always occupied an important central location upon it between meals, and a bottle of red wine with glasses stood at one end of it, and a bottle of white wine and its glasses stood at the other. Thus eating became practically a continuous process in the household.

Table manners were also of a somewhat unique type, for it was good usage to eat with one's knife and to indicate hearty approval of the food served by consuming it as noisily as possible.

Many superstitions of probable European origin were also perpetuated by Herr S., and many of them are still firmly believed and observed by his children. Among these is the idea that night air is definitely injurious, hence one must sleep in a room whose doors and windows are all securely closed. Business transactions made on a Friday can never have any but unfortunate consequences, and anything connected with the number thirteen is to be shunned because it may be depended upon to bring bad luck. Crops which were not planted according to the moon's phases will never mature properly. Drinking water while working in the fields impairs one's health, hence one should drink only wine under these circumstances.

The family produced its own grapes and made its own wine. Home-cured meats and sausages,

sauerkraut, and soap were also products of the family's labors.

Social life was largely confined to hay rides and picnics in summer, and to family gatherings on winter evenings for conversation and singing, for all were inordinately fond of music. Christmas, in keeping with the German tradition, was always a very festive occasion of which the securing and trimming of the tree was an important feature. The idea of purchasing trimmings was something that never occurred to anyone, for the stringing of pop corn and cranberries, and to polishing of oranges and red apples to grace its branches were as much a part of the celebration as was the tree itself. A beautiful dinner which generally included roasts of turkey and pork, cold meats, salad, vegetables in various styles, cakes, pies and a variety of other sweets was always served on the occasion.

Herr M was not a believer in education, for according to his ideas to be a successful farmer was the highest calling to which man might aspire, and in his belief, success in that field was dependent upon industry, thrift, and native sagacity, rather than upon anything one might learn from books. For this reason, his children had to be content with an ordinary grade school education.

Aside from work on his land which seemed ever to increase in acreage as the years passed, his prime interest was in inventions of various types which he devised during rainy days and other rare moments of leisure. Although he lived and died many years before the Wright Brothers brought forth

their famous invention for the conquest of the air, he always stoutly maintained that a "flying machine" was entirely possible, and at the time of his death he was working upon one which he believed would offer concrete evidence of the truth of his contention. Since it was never completed, it is not known whether or not the machine would have flown successfully, but it seems reasonable to suppose that it might have because he was using the same principle in its construction that was later carried out by the Wrights.

German was the language spoken in the home, and all members of the family were communicants of the Catholic church. Most of them still maintain their connection with the church, but Emilio, due to the fact that he married a protestant, no longer observes the rites and rituals of his faith.

His wife is of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, her family having come west via wagon train during the great western migration, and settled near Santa Rosa. After their marriage, they settled on a farm and devoted themselves to carrying on the tradition of acquiring land. To them were born four daughters, Edith, Audrey, Mildred, and Emma, all of whom survive to the present time.

Castile could see no more value in book learning than could his father before him, but due to the fact that farming was not suitable as an occupation for his four daughters, he found it necessary to effect a compromise where their

schooling was concerned. Accordingly, all of them completed high school.

Willa continued her education at a state teacher's college from which she secured an elementary teaching credential. After teaching school for several years, she married a young son of American descent who has been variously engaged as a farmer and as a commercial truck driver. They have one child, a daughter, nine years of age.

Andrey fitted herself for the profession of Chiropractor and Dietician in which field she enjoys considerable success. Her husband is of American origin and is proprietor of a meat market in the town in which they live. They have no children. Mildred completed a course in cosmetology and is employed in a beauty shop. She has not married as yet.

As our visit to Mary is a short one after completing her high school course. She subsequently married a son of American parentage, who is connected with the store in which she works. They have no children.

As to the other members of the original family-Mary died, as has been stated, when but fifteen years of age. Mary married a farmer of English descent. Julian married a girl of French parentage, and Ferdinand married an American girl.

Julian and Ferdinand in common with Gertrude, were all in farming as did Lucy's husband, and all invested heavily in land. As a result their losses during the depression have

have been great, for not only have farm values depreciated amazingly since 1929, but farm products have also experienced a corresponding decrease in value. Consequently, all of the family have been forced to borrow heavily in order to defray living expenses and cover the cost of farming operations, and they are all so deeply in debt that it seems doubtful that they will ever be able to emerge without sacrificing a considerable portion of their land holdings.

German

"I was born in Breslau, Germany, and came over here because three other young men were also coming to America; we all had heard it was the land of opportunity for young men. I landed in New York, but times were very bad there. I had a cousin here in San Francisco, to whom I wrote and he told me to come here. I had just enough money to get here.

"He was a peddler and for awhile I helped him, and we barely made a living for several years. Finally it went better, and we saved and started a small store. After a few years we prospered until we became quite rich for these days, in fact, near the million mark. After still prospering we built a larger store.

"In the mean time, during those three years I was married and three children were we blessed with, we gave each a fine college education. Two boys and a girl.

After they left college, my trouble started. The boys all had new ideas while I wanted to stick to the old ones which I was successfull with. After a lot of persuasion by them and my wife, I gave them a chance with their theories. I built a larger and finer store. My popular price trade soon deserted this better store, business became worse each month till finally, the loses were getting quite large. My boy had made two reckless marriages and started drinking heavily; he let the business go to ruin. I had to jump in again and take hold, but it was too late as the depression had started and I lost business and all.

"Well for many years I was happy, successfull, etc., but now at the age of sicty seven, I have enough to live on for my remaining days, but have to live with frugality to get by. My sons, one still out of work and other making a poor living for his family, and my daughter while married, her husband has lost all his money and position, and are having a struggle and the saddest blow was the loss of my wife several years ago. I guess for me it is just eating and sleeping until my time comes."

GERMAN

We met her in a small notion store in a residential section of the City. Here she lives alone in the rear of the store, which she owns and operates. Following is her story.

"My husband and I were born in the village of Beilstein, on the Moselle River, in Germany. His father operated a small store and also grew grapes on the hillsides. There were four older sons than my husband and when he had finished his time in the German Army, he became a sailor on a German merchant ship. He made many trips to New York and grew to like this country.

"One summer he came home to Beilstein and we were married. I came to America in the steerage of his ship. That was a great many years ago, long before the quota was put into force. I did housework in New York until I learned to speak English, then I found work in a department store.

"My husband remained at sea, finally, becoming first officer on a German liner. We saved our money. Then I had to stop work for a year when my son, W--, was born. I hired a good German girl to take care of him in our flat.

"I became a buyer in the store and I made a number of trips to Europe. I made few friends in New York and I was ready to come to San Francisco when my husband was

offered the command of a German liner which plyed between Shanghai and San Francisco.

"I sent W-- to the State University to study Law. He had graduated a short time before the United States declared war on Germany. One day terrible news came to me in the store where I had become a buyer here in San Francisco. My husband's ship had been sunk by a British gunboat and all hands were lost.

"A hatred for England came into my heart. Then in a short time the United States was sending soldiers to France to fight against my people. W-- had to register with the draft board. I pleaded with him not to go. When he was called he protested with the draft board, told them he would not take up arms against his own relations. They called him a slacker, a draft evader and other terrible names.

"I went to the draft board and pleaded with them, finally, they sent to the medical corps of the Navy. People at the store where I worked called me names. Then on a Saturday evening the manager called me to his office and fired me. For a time I hated this country, but I am an old woman and I could do very little. I found this store and bought it. It has given me a fair living.

"W--, don't you know him? He is one of the leading attorneys here in the City. He married well and has two fine daughters. Sundays, I go out to his house. His wife

has three German girls to do her work, she helps Walter as he climbs higher in politics."

On a check up of W--, we found the following; he has very responsible job in the city attorney's office, he is a former president of the Young Republican's Club and a former Post Commander of the American Legion.

GERMAN

There are seven in this family, Gus, his wife and their three children, besides Gus's father and mother.

The old folks came to this country from Germany and bought a ranch in North Dakota, about thirty five or forty years ago. They sold their ranch and moved to Berkeley when shortly after the war, wheat prices started to drop. Gus was the only one of their children that came with them. They both look to be at least sixty five or seventy years old. He is a rheumatic cripple. They own the house the family is living in now.

Gus was born in this country and is about thirty years old. He has been married several years and has two small children that don't go to school as yet. For the last four years he has been working for a plant in Emeryville, doing a semi-skilled job and making four dollars and sixty cents a day. He was fired for union activity, during the General Strike.

Soon after the NRA codes were adopted, the plant in which he worked had the men elect an NRA board that was supposed to take up their grievances with the plant officials. There were twenty elected on this permanent board and Gus was one of these. The officials manipulated the elections so that a large proportion of the board and the entire executive body of the board, were foremen or other loyal company men. The minority group of the board members,

like Gus, who honestly believed that the board was set-up so that the workers in the plant would be able to get improved conditions through them, tried to push things like double pay for over time, and in one instance a ventilating system for one part of the plant. Gus and some of the other members became pretty disgusted with the board.

When the general strike was called and the sentiment for organization was very high in the plant, Gus, and some of the other members of the board, decided it was the opportune time to build a union. They hired a hall and got a speaker from the A.F. of L. headquarters, then they told everybody they saw in the plant that a union meeting was going to be called the next day. The meeting was scheduled for the second day of the General strike. There was a good turn out at the meeting considering the fact that the men had to stay away from work to come to it and that there was no publicity except word of mouth. The eighty men who came to this meeting decided to take out a charter in the A. F. of L. They didn't know the other steps it was necessary to take at that time, so that was all they did.

During the next two days the company laid off eleven men who were the most active union supporters, telling them that they would be called back in a couple of weeks. Gus was one of these. None of those laid off have been taken back. Gus's case and some of the others are now

before the National Labor Board. Nothing more was done with the union after that meeting. He still thinks there is a chance that the board will hand down a favorable decision. He is pretty well informed and knows that the board decisions in like cases have very seldom favored those fired. He says that if the decision is not favorable then he will be convinced that the NRA is exactly what a certain "left" organization says it. He is on the verge of becoming a really class-conscious worker.

He has not been able to get any other work and just recently applied for a S.E.R.A. job. The family does not seem to be especially hard up. They have a fairly late model small car, the house and furniture is nice etc. I suppose the old folks have some money.

GERMAN

Hailing from Berlin, Germany, Ludwig came to San Francisco in eighteen ninety four, at the age of fifteen, on a visit to his uncle, who was the owner and operator of a well known brewery of that time.

Liking our city, and as his uncle was in a position to offer him employment, he decided to remain. Possessing a strict sense of duty and determined to succeed, in due time, he advanced in the business so that when his uncle died in nineteen fourteen he became head of the firm.

In nineteen ten, Ludwig married a daughter of a former German consul here, the union being ~~being~~ blessed with two boys who are now active in the business which, since repeal, has taken on activity as of old. Still active though considerably past middle age our friend has no desire to return to his place of birth and considers his venture to San Francisco fortunate indeed.

GERMAN

A militaristic nation always, but Germany under the old regime was extremely so, in fact, so much so, that there was a strong inclination to escape when possible.

Adolph, whose home was in Frankurt-Am-Main, was an impulsive youth, and as the time approached to take up military training, as had his brothers and forefather, he disliked the idea more and more; thus it was that he engaged passage on a sailing vessel bound for America.

Across the Atlantic and around Cape Horn, one hundred and thirty days in all, they finally reached California. Adolph was thrilled with the adventure, having a fondness for the sea.

San Francisco made a lasting impression on our German friend and he marvelled at the natural wonders, more so, the even climate. During the two months visit he became acquainted with an English sea captain, and as a result made the return trip to Liverpool. Arriving in England, the ship was ordered on to Hamburg for cargo. Adolph, naturally, was fearful that he would be discovered, so he stayed close to the boat and, fortunately, was not detected, but a trusted friend delivered a letter for him to a family friend in Hamburg.

Returning to San Francisco on the same vessel, he was given the job of cook and, from all reports, he made

good. Once more in California, he looked for work at once. It so happened, that one of the leading hotels at that time was advertising the fact that they were importing a German chef; Adolph applied for the position, and by using some high powered salesmanship, landed the job, although he had never cooked in his life, except on ship-board, however; he had often, at home, watched the preparation of various dishes, which no doubt helped. Needless to say, he was a success, and what is more, became later a part owner in the hotel.

Being a good German, Adolph was thrifty and saved his money, investing wisely; thus at an early age, he was practically independent. A few years later, while visiting at a friend's home, he met the niece of the friend to whom he had written on his last trip to Hamburg, they having come to California on a visit. They were married and raised a family of five boys and three girls. The house, which they later built out on Sutter Street, was the first wooden frame building in that section.

Only recently have Adolph's relatives in Germany discovered that he was in San Francisco; in other words, he proved to be the missing link in the family.

GERMAN

Once upon a time, there lived in Hamburg, Germany, an attractive fraulein named Louise. The daughter of a well-to-do merchant, she had many advantages over her less fortunate sisters in that she attended the best schools and also had the opportunity of travel. Possessing an engaging personality she naturally made friends easily and therefore became very popular both with the girls as well as the boys, so Adolph was no exception. He, in the meantime had disappeared so completely that even his relatives had no knowledge of his whereabouts much to their chagrin.

As time went by an opportunity to come to California on a visit presented itself, an aunt and uncle being the kind benefactors. Thus it was that Louise set sail for America via New York City thence across the continent to San Francisco.

Destiny, now was to take a hand, for, who should bob up in the far western metropolis but our hero, Adolph. Apparently given up as lost, he had escaped from Germany in order to evade military service and had come to America, settling in San Francisco where he was employed as a chef in a leading hotel. As in the love story of old, Louise and Adolph met at the home of a mutual friend. In due course he proposed, she accepted, and they were married. Their offspring of whom there are many are very proud of their interesting forebears.

GERMAN

Emil L__ was born in Prussia. His father was a fairly prosperous farmer. That is, he made a good living and saved a little. Emil, even when very small, worked all of the time except when in school. His main job, for the first few years, was goose-herder. He had four brothers, two older than he was. As the farm would go to the oldest boy, the others were apprenticed to tradesmen in the village, when they became old enough. When Emil was fourteen, he was apprenticed to a butcher and might have been running a butcher shop in Germany yet, but he killed a man in a quarrel over a girl and had to leave the country. His father, who had some influence as well as money, got him smuggled across Germany and onto a ship at Hamburg.

He landed in New York. On shipboard he had become acquainted with a Bavarian named Wagner, who, with a son and daughter, was on his way to relatives at Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. Emil went with them and got a job in Sleepy Eye as a butcher. He married Wagner's daughter soon after. After four or five years he got the western fever and moved to the Dalles, a little railroad and stock shipping town in Oregon. There, he got a job firing locomotives on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Railroad, and, as men were scarce then, was soon running an engine.

After twelve years on the railroad, he quit and

a butcher shop in The Dalles for two years. He then bought a wheat ranch in Washington and stayed on it, until 1920. He sold the ranch while prices were still good and moved to Los Angeles, intending to take it easy the rest of his life. In the last few years, one investment after another has gone bad and now he is nearly broke. He is still able to work, but no one wants to hire a man sixty years old when he can get his pick of men twenty five years old.

He and his wife came to Oakland a few months ago to live with one of their sons, who has a small store here and is just about getting by. The son had a much larger store a few years ago and probably won't have any store next year. He is short and heavy set, with a ruddy complexion and blond hair and mustache, although there is a good deal of gray in his hair and a little in his mustache. He is intelligent and has read a good deal since coming to California, including some of Karl Marx' books. He says he has been something of a Socialist for several years, but for the past year he has been a real radical.

He has three children. Two daughters, married in Washington and the son in Oakland. He says that there is no danger of his wife and himself starving as their children would take care of them, but he does not want to be taken care of, and is very bitter against a system where a man able and willing to work is not allowed to make his own living.

German B

This party was born near Berlin Germany May 29th 1879. He was one of three children two girls and a boy. His father at the time of his birth conducted a small grocery store, and butcher shop, combined.

He with his sisters attended the public schools, and after graduating, served his time in the army.

As a young man entered the business of his father, and it was here that he learned the butcher business, as well as the grocery end of the business. After being in the business for four years, his father was taken ill, and it fell upon his shoulders to run the business alone.

At the age of twenty five was married left his father's home, and started up house keeping on his own. At this time he was informed by the Dr. that his father would never be active again, and it

was up to him to ²continue on alone.
Says he was doing fairly well, making
enough to keep both his and his parents
and his sisters in comfortable circumstances.

Four years later his father died, and
as his two sisters had since married, he
had his mother come and live with
him. He was now the father of two
children both girls.

Says for some time he had a great
desire to come to the United States, and
at this time there was a great deal of
work in his own country, so at this
time an opportunity came to sell, and
he sold, making what he considered a
good deal at the time.

An old friend and school-mate
had left the old country many years
before, and at that time was located
in Boston, and wrote him if he could
come at once, he had a job for him
as a butcher.

3

So after winding up his affairs
They sailed for this Country. and in
due time landed in Boston, and he
found true to his promise had a job
waiting for him. Says he had a fair
knowledge of the English language
which was a great help in starting
him off.

He staid in Boston to the time of the
world war, and up to this time he had
never taken out his papers, was subject
to recall, as he was still a recruit in
the German Army. But on explaining
his position, with the number of dependents
depending on his support. His mother
being very ill at the time, they decided
he need not go.

Says during these years, while he had
had more than his share of sickness
and while his salary was not large,
he still had been able to save some
money. It was at this time a friend

from New York, who ⁴was also a father wrote him. That there was a fine opportunity to buy out a shop, but it was to pay for him to handle alone. Leaving his family in Boston he left for New York. and the proposition looked so good to him. that he and his friend closed the deal. and on his return to Boston, sold what personal things they didn't need, and moved his family to New York. Says for better or worse he was in business for him self again.

after being in business for two years. his mother who had been in ill health for four years passed away, says she was one of the few mother in laws who lived in harmony, with the rest of the family, and she was missed as much by his wife as by him self.

at the termination of their fourth year in business, a difference cropped up in their business relations

5

and it was thought better by both
of them that they separate, and he
sold to his partner, says it was lucky
he did so, as business in that section
was fast booming out, and that had
he thought, he would have suffered the
fall of his partner and gone broke.

Staid in New York his years began
working for wages again, until such
time, as he might find a suitable
chance to go on for him self again.

At this time says he heard that
Kansas City was booming, and decided
to take a chance to go there, which he
did. After getting his family settled
looked around, and soon found
a job. It being only a short time
that seeing a suitable location, where
the lease and rent was right, he
more took a chance to go it alone
for him self.

After being in business here for ⁴ two years, said he received his second shock. The death of one of his daughters, who unexpectedly died on the operating table on what was considered a nominal operation. His wife now wanted to move to some other location, thinking they might try and help her to forget it. So he said there was nothing else for him to do but to wait his opportunity and sell, which he did, and says he made a big mistake, as his business was getting better all the time.

They decided then last move would be to California, says at this time knew his wife would want to continue wanting to move, so thought he would go as far west as possible.

Says like thousands of others at that time, all you heard about Cal was always associated with Los

7
Angelas, and that seemed to be the
natural place to go. So once more
settled down, and look for a job
once more on wages. Soon found
work, but said he did not care for
it in the south. After being there for
a year took a short vacation, and
he and his family visited San Francisco
and after staying here three days his
wife was so sold on the city, that she
promised her husband, if he would
make one more move, and make
it San Francisco, she would promise
to remain here for the rest of her life.

So on arriving in Los Angeles, gave
up his position, and moved back to
San Francisco. Soon got located
and wasn't long that he had a
job, intending to keep his eyes open
for a location to go in for himself.

8

After working for a salary opened
up a small shop of his own in the
Mission district. Here he says he did
fairly well, and staid in that location
till 1931, at that time says the de-
pression was at his worst. some found
himself with a big change out, but
little cash, and some found he had
either to go out of business or go broke
and loose all he had. He closed up
and went out of to profit and loss
mostly loss.

The last three years he says has
been pretty tough, working at his
trade now and then. But says he
is finding it harder all the time
as you get older, you are not in
such demand, no matter what your
ability may be as you were in your
younger days. And you seem to
lack the nerve to take the same

chances, guess that holds good in
all lives.

Says he has been in this country so
long, feels like he belongs here. Had
taken out his papers years ago and
considers himself a good and loyal
citizen. And he and his family
want to remain here the rest of
their days.

Says through friends is constantly
in touch with the old country, and
says the lid is apt to blow off at
any time. He does not think the in-
fluence Hitler seems to hold over the
people will last, and when that
time comes anything can happen.

Norman D Phelps

GERMAN

I. L. was born in Berlin in 1875, where she was brought up as an assistant in her aunt's delicatessen store. At the age of twenty-two, she married a man who was on the point of leaving for America to start a restaurant business on capital gained in part from her dowry. The agreement was that she was to follow him within two or three years, when he was substantially on his feet.

In the interim, she was offered joint share in income derived from an entire block of apartment houses in a good residential quarter of Berlin in return for certain genuine favors. She waived aside the inducement in favor of legal marriage and the opportunities of the promised land.

Her husband did not send for her; she had to look him up. He had gone bankrupt through competition. From then, her twenty-fifth year, until the present she worked hard and unremittingly; hers was the energetic program of personally conducting a rooming house, a restaurant, the upbringing of two children and the nursing of her husband through a long illness ending in his death. She says she has never known, since her twenty-fifth year, what it has meant to sleep more than four hours in a night. What "kept her going" was the hope of compensation in middle or old age. She expected that the earnings of at least a part of this labor would enable her to retire some time in her fifties. She wanted to return to Germany and spend time brawling about the country and "living." "America for work; Europe for living,"

she said. She believed it impossible to continue the two activities in either country.

Her plan has not been realized and she cannot understand why it has not worked itself out successfully in the affairs of life. It seems to her that there is a direct connection between excessive work and excessive gain. Her relations with her children have aided in dispersing her logic. Three times she has set her son up in business, and he is on the verge of failing for the third time. She believes that he has fallen into bad ways and that she is paying not only for his lack of business ability, but for his vices as well. Her daughter frankly extorts what she can from her for uses in her own growing family. She believes that the intense family feeling developed by the Jew, in other countries due to his greater segregation from the gentiles, is being disrupted here because of the freer intermixture between the two. She has also drawn the conclusion that while the rewards of work are here comparatively higher than in other countries, a national weakness makes it possible for the greater breeding of such a distaste for work, that exploitation is actually looked upon and cultivated as a business. She believes her son and daughter have carefully trained themselves to this profession. She has drawn these conclusions through personal and mainly family experiences and does not hold them as political views.

She has suffered the usual losses through the depression.

About this, she is more fatalistic than bitter. She is nearly sixty and she believes that within a few years she will be just exactly where she started from thirty-five years ago and that the only "future" she can look forward to is that of being an unwanted guest in her daughter's home.

She believes also that perhaps it would be better if she would just "disappear" from her children's horizon-- give over to them what money and capital she has left, learn to drive a truck, in which she would also sleep, and travel about the states selling doughnuts. She believes she can keep herself going in that way, and that it is the nearest approach to the satisfying the old dream of seeing Germany. She denies that maternity has any compensations for those who must work hard.

1. The first part of the report

describes the general situation

and the results of the investigation

and the conclusions drawn from the data

obtained from the various sources

and the results of the investigation

and the conclusions drawn from the data

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GERMAN

Mrs. C ___ was born in Memel, German Lithuania, in May 13, 1851. Her father was a captain of a ship which sailed from the Baltic Sea around the Horn to San Francisco. Her mother came from a middle class Prussian family of moderate but comfortable circumstances. There was one boy in the family a year or two older than Mrs. C ___. At that time in Germany military service, for males over the age of eighteen was compulsory. Because of the religious beliefs of this family they strenuously objected to their son having to serve in the army. This seems strange in view of the fact that the Prussians as a whole are notoriously militaristic. However, according to Mrs. C ___, when she was five years old, her parents decided to emigrate to the United States where they felt their children would be allowed to grow up in freedom and without coming into contact with war-like nationalistic ideas. Accordingly, her father left the sea and the family came to California.

The thing which most impressed Mrs. C ___ as a child crossing the Atlantic ocean was that persons suffering from sea sickness were not allowed to drink any water. She says that her mother was very ill and wanted water badly. She finally stole a pail of water while the stewardess was not looking. This she drank as fast as she could, and the story is that her sea sickness was cured. Mrs. C ___ also remembers buying oranges in England and eating them continually while

crossing the ocean, she says that she had never seen oranges before as they did not have them in the country from which she came. From New York the family sailed to the Isthmus of Panama, which they crossed by pack train. From the western shore of the Isthmus they sailed northward to San Francisco. They traveled into the interior of California, settling in Amador County. Mrs. C _ has many happy memories of her childhood. From pictures which she showed the interviewer she must have been a very lovely child and young lady. She went to the common school and was taught by her mother in the domestic arts. At the age of about twelve or thirteen she left school. Her greatest ambition in life at that period was to be happily married and to have a family. At the age of sixteen she eloped with a man twelve years her senior. In spite of the difference of their ages this proved to be a very happy match; the couple lived together to celebrate their Golden Wedding Anniversary. The man whom she married was born in Equador of a Spanish mother and a French father. His father had died when Mr. C _ was in his infancy, and his mother had brought him and his sister to Amador County. She had married a second time. This man had proven himself to be the typical, cruel, story book, stepfather. The boy was made to leave school and work at an early age; however, this probably had its advantages as at the time when Mrs. C _ married him, he had built up a successful butcher business.

After he and Mrs. C _ were married they moved to

Sacramento, where her first two children were born. Then drawn by the boom in San Francisco they moved to this city where their other three children were born. By this time Mrs. C ___'s father had passed away and her mother came to live with her. She lived with them until the children were grown. The result of this was that Mrs. C ___ had very little to do in the way of household duties. About this time she became interested in church activities and thereafter, until about five years ago, her social life was entirely tied up with the church, of which she is a member. She has seen her four oldest children successfully established, the two oldest boys follow their father's trade and now have a very successful partnership in a butcher business. The youngest son was for many years a successful and popular actor. He was for some time a feature actor in Hollywood and at the present time he is engaged in political activities in a small town near Los Angeles. The oldest daughter married early in life.

She has now been married about forty-five years and is happily established in a home of her own. There have been only two tragedies of any moment to Mrs. C ___ in her entire life, one was the death of her husband in 1918, which occurred after fifty-three years of life together and she lost her youngest daughter, who was a concert singer, when the girl was in her late twenties and had been a bride

of a few months. After the death of Mrs. C ___'s husband she lived for a time by herself, in the home for which they had worked together; however, as she grew older and became less able to manage her household, it was decided by her children, that they should care for her. About 1921, she went to live with her daughter in a small town in Alameda County. Since she has lived there her eyesight has failed. She had a cataract removed from one eye, but the operation was unsuccessful, because she refused to bandage the eye which had not been operated upon in order to force the other one to work. She would not do this, because she said it did not look well. At the present time the cataract on the other eye has become fully developed and she is almost totally blind. At the age of seventy-five she had an abdominal operation which was highly successful. Physically she has always been a woman of great vitality and her personality is of the domineering kind which always refuses to give up.

Because she escaped domestic responsibility in her own home through having her mother with her and because her oldest daughter was several years older than the next few children and was therefore able to assist with their care, Mrs. C ___ has always been able to do exactly as she pleased. This has made her somewhat selfish. Now that she is unable

to go about freely, due to her blindness and the frailty of her age, she has become unhappy and dissatisfied. Her children feel that she is very difficult. One wonders what she has, except her memories. She is obviously lonesome for the companionship which she knew before and enjoys immensely having someone with whom to talk. However, she is sensitive about her foreign birth and it is with great difficulty that any information about her birthplace was obtained. Her father was naturalized which makes her a citizen. She is extremely patriotic, almost fanatically so. In spite of the fact that she is German by birth she still carries with her the war time prejudice against the German people. She is very proud of the fact that the first president for whom her father voted was Abraham Lincoln. She, herself, has voted in every election since women were granted the franchise. Even now in spite of her blindness she continues to vote, having an election official mark the ballot for her.

Evidently this German family made a very satisfactory adjustment to American life. Mrs. C __ states that never at any time did they congregate closely with other German families. They made their friends in the new country among people of American birth. Their inherent German thriftiness is reflected in the acquisition of a comfortable income by

Mrs. C ___'s children. She still has considerable property and money that she and her husband acquired together. Each of her children own their own homes and together they are well able to care for her. This seems to exemplify the old tradition that people of Nordic birth often times make the best citizens, They are thrifty and hard working and easily Americanized.

My informant was born in Wattensdad by Essen, in 1888. He went through grammar school. He learned in Essen the confectionary business, and was there for three years as an apprentice. From there he worked in the same line of business in Darseldorf, Kolin, Leipzig, and Hamburg. He served for two years in the German army in Wilhelm during 1907 to 1909.

After getting out of the army he worked as pastry maker on the Hamburg-American lines until 1910. He spent the years 1911 and 1912 in Paris and London, working as a pastry maker in hotels and restaurants. He arrived in New York in 1913, found work in his trade in one of New York's big hotels. He left there in 1915 and went to St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Spokane, Seattle, and Portland, always finding work in the big hotels as pastry maker. He arrived in San Francisco in 1917 and worked in several of the hotels following his trade. He is an American citizen. He always made good money and saved some up to the time of 1929. The crash took the greatest part of his savings.

He is still working in the same line of business, and he has had a steady job for the last four years. During the depression, his salary was reduced twice; first, he got a cut of 15%, and a year later, another one of 10%. The salary was never restored to the old standard. But what could he do, he had to take it or give up the position. He would not go back to the old country.

1353

German....Subject

He was born in Berlin Germany. His folks, at the time of his birth were well to-do merchants--being better fixed than the average. When he was ten years old his folks had a financial reverse of a cause unknown to him. They lost everything, including their home and place of business. His father tried for nearly a year to obtain any sort of a job but could find nothing substantial. Finally the relatives raised enough money to send them to the United States. This was the relatives on his ^{fathers} side only as his ^{mother} ~~wife~~ relatives would not help ~~at all~~.

In New York he started a jewelry store, actually it was just a mere hole in the wall in one of the lower districts of New York. It first had more the complex of a second hand dealer because his father's capital was very limited.

During this time the younster attended grammar school and high school in New York. By the time of his graduation his father had built up his business enough to offer his son a job. The young men worked for his father for a few years but heartily disliked the work. However the business prospered moderately and the son drew enough wages that he felt able to get married. The girl insisted that he ^{up} ~~blame~~ job on his own initiative before they got married so he left his fathers jewelry store in the hopes of a job.

A very short time later he received a good job in a shipping company. As soon as they found the job was permanent they were married. After about five years^{later} an opening higher up occurred on the coast and he received the appointment. Consequently they moved to the coast and made it there permanent home. He is still with the same company that he started with in New York and has ^{never}~~ever~~ had a decrease in his wages. Since 1929 ~~though~~ he has not had an increase, though they had occurred several times prior to that time.

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Klame

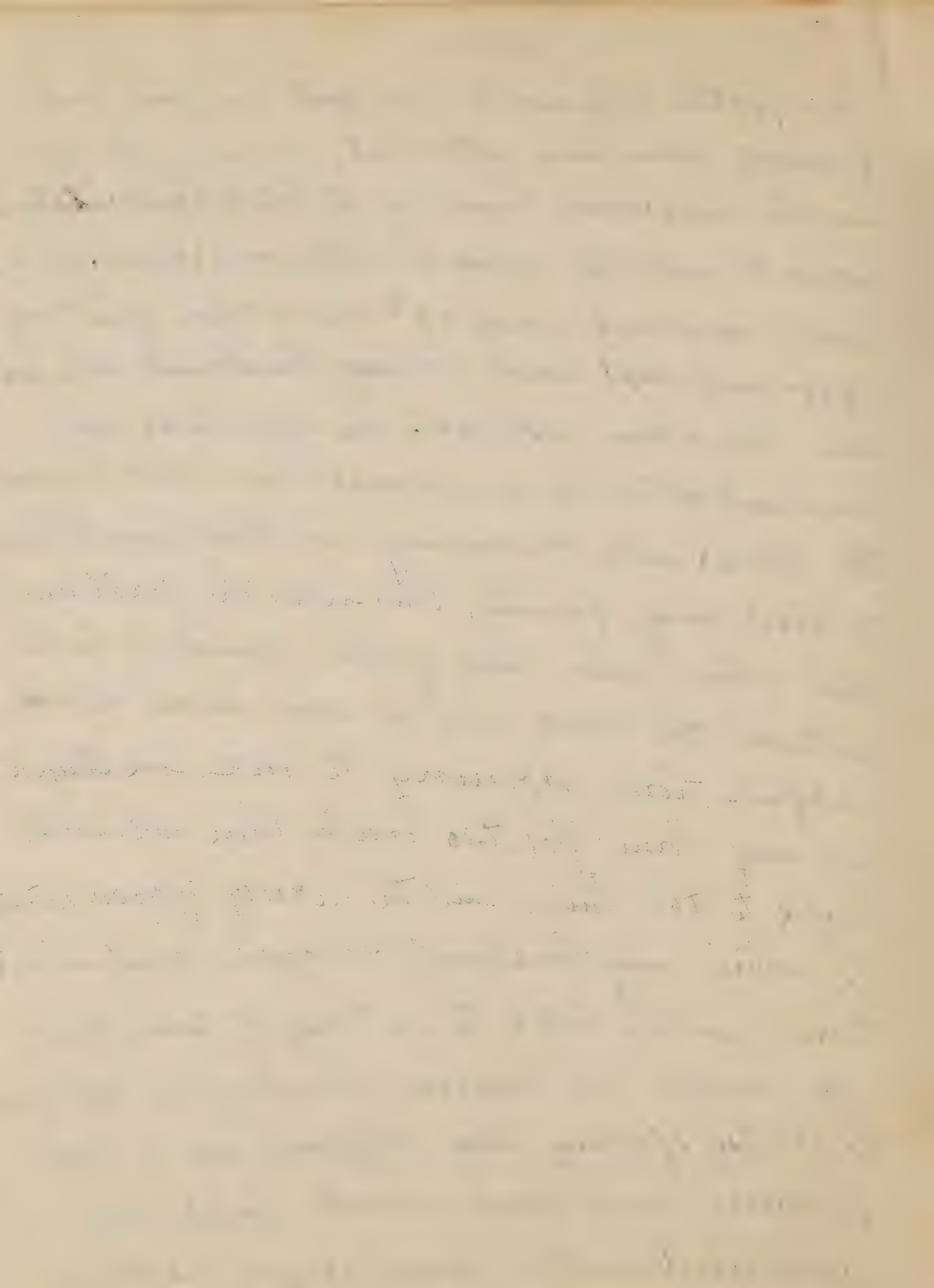
I was born in Magdeburg Germany June 22nd.
 1901, Magdeburg is one of the largest cities in Prussia,
 daughter of very strict hard working parents,
 my education consisted of eight years public
 school, during this time I was compelled to
 study very hard. War broke out on the 14th day
 of Aug. 1914, I was then thirteen years old. The
 second day after the war broke out my mother
 went to the front leaving my mother and four
 children, the oldest sixteen myself thirteen and
 two younger sisters their ages being seven and
 five, it wasn't long after this until my
 mother took me out of school as my mother
 and my oldest sister were forced to work
 in the ammunition factory. I stayed at
 home and did the housework for one and a half
 years when I started to work in an ammunition
 plant myself. I worked on the night shift
 for one and a half years and all this time while
 working we had scarcely anything to eat,
 our rations each week consisted of one loaf of
 bread three lbs. potatoes one half lb. sugar one
 quarter lb. butter one quarter lb. meat this was
 for each person.

Finally I got so tired of it all that I left home and went to the southern part of Germany Coblenz on the Rhine, here I found work with a family who owned the largest butner shop in that city. I did not earn much money but was able to send two packages of meat and lard home to my mother and sisters each week and it was with this family that I have had my nicest home, this lady taught me how to cook wash clothes and general housework she also taught me to save money and she kept me off the streets, in fact she was a very good mother to me.

The first week that I was with this family I had the surprise of my life, I had just retired at ten o'clock one night when I heard the siren blow it was a beautiful night with a full moon, I was sitting up in bed when my mistress came in and rushed me down stairs and into the cellar, we were being bombarded by French bombing planes it lasted for about an hour and this was repeated three times that night, all during the time that I worked in this place we took cover in the cellar seventy six times during

these bombardments. I had been working for this family just over a year when I saw the first American soldiers march into Coblenz on the Rhine; Not long after this I went to work for another private family across the Rhine not far from Castle Stolzenfels I worked for a German major who hated American and French troops and when he was forced to give up two of his own rooms to the soldiers he went half insane. The French officers were very good to me they gave me soap, powder, bread, wine. Perfume and toothpaste, chocolate and ect. things that I never had or tasted during the war, but when the major found this out I was immediately discharged, when the French soldiers learned of this they had the major's house searched and while going thru his trunks they found the finest linens and cut glass that could be had in France, being an officer he was able to ship this over the border without paying any duty.

but for this offense he was put in jail - and
I never seen him after that. I then got a job
in the American tannery - at Fort Ehrenbreitstein
where I met the man I later married. We
were married May 29th 1921 I then quit my
job and kept house for my husband who was
an American soldier. one year later my
husband obtained a special Pass Port to cross
the border into Germany. we then went home
to visit my family, this was the first time
that I had seen my father since he had
entered the war - and it was sure a won-
derful home coming to me, we stayed
at my home for two weeks then we went
back to the Rhine - and the army of occupation
to which my husband belonged, - and about
three weeks later on the 20th day of June 1922
we sailed for America landing in New York
the 1st day of July, they shipped us to Fort
Stoum - and three weeks later my
husband was discharged. We then



went to Newark New Jersey. On Aug 12th my boy was born - and the same day my husband was taking examinations for Post Office work, - and was employed a short time after this. We lived in New York one and a half years, during this time I saved and sent money to bring my father mother and sisters to America. Not long after my family arrived my father obtained work as a gardner, although he is a trained mechanic he is still holding that same position & became an American citizen just as soon as it was possible for him to do so. After our child was born my husband began to gamble and because I took him to task for this he gave me frequent beatings, I was handicapped not being able to speak but little English and when I complained he threatened to have me deported, being very green I did not know that this could not be done but finally I took my baby and left him

(5)

went to New Ark. N.Y.

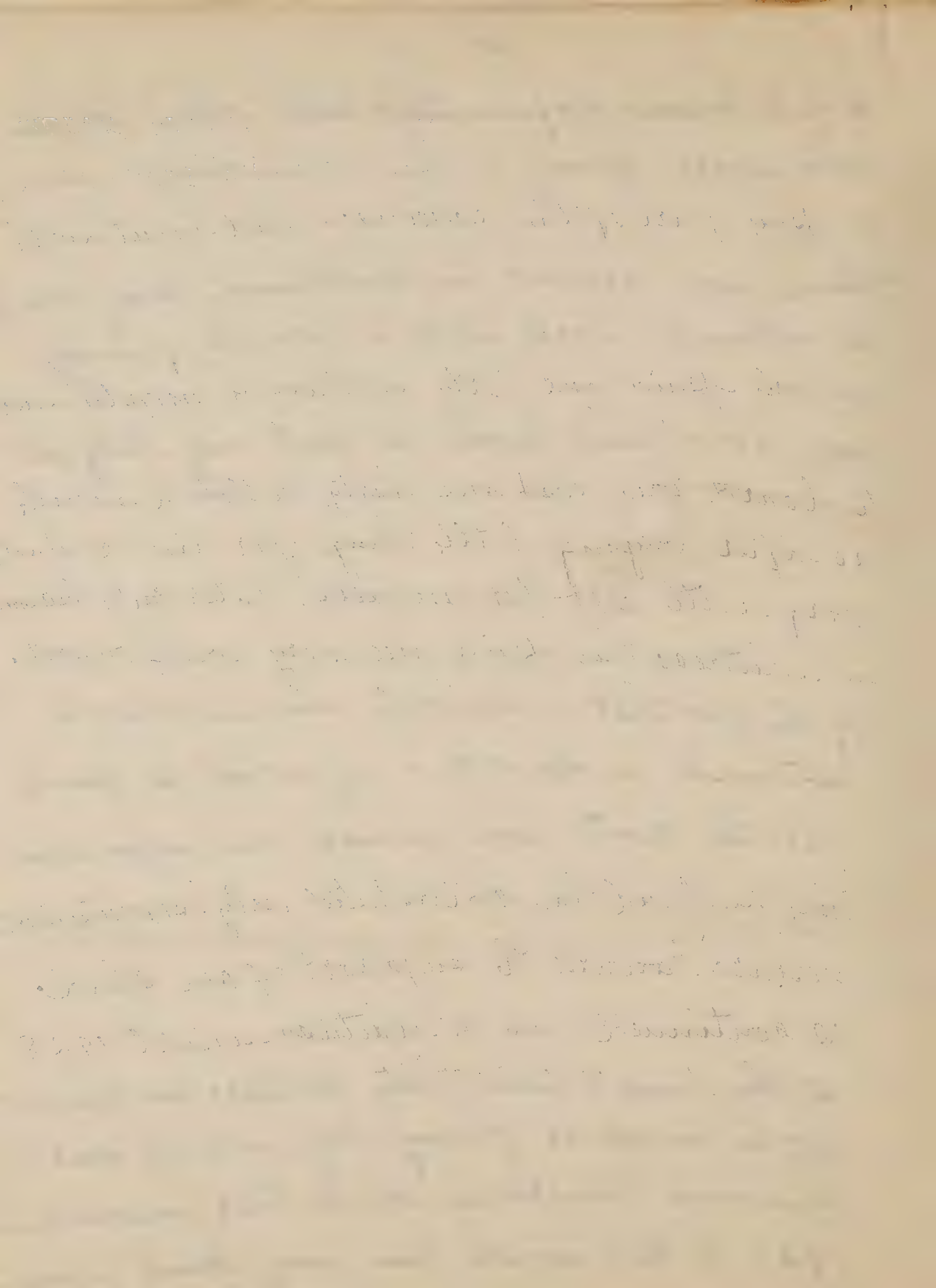
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I had become acquainted with some people who were going to San Francisco, I arranged to pay part of the expenses - and went with them, we arrived in Oakland May 1924.

I obtained work with a private family which paid me forty dollars a month - and my board and room, I put my baby out to board this cost me thirty dollars a month - after buying little things for him I had very little left for myself, later on I became a waitress this paid me very well on acct.

of the tips that I received. - and in 1925 I obtained a divorce - of which I paid all the costs ever since our separation my husband has contributed only seventy five dollars toward the support of our child.

I continued as a waitress until 1928 at this time I paid thirty dollars each month for the support of my boy, when I met a German American who I later married in 1929. He has since been very kind to me



-and my boy -and has also been -a good provider, it seems that I have known nothing but hard work all my life and I am still at it when ever I can find work to help out. During the summer I work in the canneries -and in the winter I find odd jobs doing housework. I am glad that I am -an American citizen and would not live in Germany again for anything.

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German

GERMAN DRESSMAKER COMES TO AMERICA
TO WORK.

"I first came to America about twenty-five years ago Mrs. Morris related, " for the express purpose of working at my trade, where I could make more money than I was receiving in my German home town."

"I am a trained dressmaker. I had worked in some of the best shops on the other side. We had heard about the splendid opportunities in the United States and I felt I could take care of myself and send some much needed money home to my people.

We had a large family. I was the oldest of several children. We lived in a medium sized German city, in a house of ample size, plainly furnished. We were comfortable enough, but lived very plainly and we all had to work hard to keep going.

My parents were hard working people and we children were trained to work at an early age. We had to perform our tasks. Work inside the house and outside was assigned to different ~~children~~ children and if a child neglected or forgot, he experienced a very good reminder so it did not happen again.

We started to school at an early age and here again school work was not play. We had to learn our lessons and do all work or be punished. Very important in our schooling were the three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic; also the languages. Besides my native German, I speak English, ~~Spanish~~ French, ~~Latin~~ Italian all of which I learned to speak quite fluently while in school. I had a little Spanish but that language I learned later in Central America where I lived for some years.

I had a decided aptitude for designing of clothes and sewing, fancy work etc so later when I could leave school

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Italian all of which I learned to speak quite fluently while in
school. I had a little Spanish but that language I learned later.
In the United States where I lived for some years.

my parents helped me locate a good dressmaking establishment where I could learn the trade. I began as an apprentice, looking after the material supplies, learning different fabric types, and working at the finishing table. From this I waited on the clients as they came in, acted as saleswomen, studied designing and later was taught to cut and work independently. Before I came away I was drawing very good wages.

But I had heard of the splendid openings in such business the United States offered trained workers. We had friends who had come over here, hence we heard many particulars of interest when I was thinking of leaving home for this new country.

Later I decided to come and prepared for the journey, to New York City, where I thought I could easily secure work. I had saved some money to fortify myself comfortably until I located a position such as I had hoped to get.

This was my longest boat trip. It was a very wonderful experience and I shall never forget the thrills, even though I have been back since. New York ^{was} a very extraordinary city and so very different from my German home.

I forgot to say that before embarking for America I had been around quite a bit in Europe, to France and England and I had worked in France so I had considerable experience in seeing the great dress making and designing establishments of France and England. This gave me quite a good background in seeking a connection here.

... I had heard of the splendid openings in such
business the United States offered trained workers, he had friends
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America I had been around quite a bit in Europe, to France and
England and I had worked in France so I had considerable experience
in regard to the French language and business conditions.
In France and England. This was my first trip to America and
... I was very happy to be here.

In New York I found a nice residential hotel, a family place to board, settled myself and then went out to look into the possibilities of work. I followed the Newspapers for firms advertising for people and before long I found a good place at splendid wages, which were increased when they found how capable ~~I was~~ I was and that I could do so many kinds of work required in a large and fashionable establishment.

I had worked here some months and liked America ~~very~~ very much, when something unexpected happened. At the hotel where I boarded came a young man from the South American countries known as Central America. He was Spanish by birth, and much younger than I, but very good looking and appeared very rich..

This young man did not speak English and therefore could not talk to the people around him; often he had difficulty giving his orders at the table. I spoke Spanish and naturally in helping him out we were thrown together a great deal. He ~~invited~~ invited me out and since I had not been sightseeing much, ^{it} was very delightful. ^{So} Soon he bought a very fine car and I had the finest time in my life.

The United States and New York seemed a fairy land. Before long I married this young man and just about the time I was planning to give up my work, - I understood he had never worked but came from a well to do family - the money showed signs of giving out. I am a very practical person, used to counting money, asking costs ahead of purchasing and generally keeping a hand on my purse strings.

It was then that I pinned my young husband down to practical facts, which were, that the money was exhausted, the car not entirely paid for and no expectations for further funds. At the rate we were living my earnings were totally inadequate, so we took stock, decided to sell the car for traveling funds and return to my husband's home in Guatamala. I thought he should be better able to secure a living for us there among his people .

~~XXXXXXXX~~

We went down from New York via a beatline. I liked my new inlaws very much particularly my mother-in-law with whom there has been a lifelong friendship. I soon found my husband's weaknesses. He was not a worker, never had worked and didn't ~~like~~ like to do much of anything but entertain himself. I knew his family were living frugally and I could not stay there so very soon I opened a dress making establishment of my own, my mother-in-law loaning me the money to start the place. I employed native girls ~~were~~ who sew beautifully and for a very low wage.

Clothes down there are all summery, but I soon fell into their way of dressing and did well in the shop. I paid off all obligations financially of starting, had seven women working and was making splendid money, all this time supporting my husband and myself besides saving considerable.

Before we went down, there had been a revolution. My family was fearful of another. So after a time, my husband became restless and wanted to come up to the states again, saying he would like to try to get work again. He wanted to come to Los Angeles or San Francisco. The boats come very direct. ~~XXXXXX~~

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the various projects.

3. The third part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year and the progress of the various projects.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work done during the year and the progress of the various projects.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the financial statement of the year and the progress of the various projects.

Guatamala is not far from the coast. From a port o of call close, a coffee shipping port, we were able to take a boat directly for the California ports. So I sold out my shop, much against my better judgment, and my husband and I came to San Franciace., where he secured one position after another, but none lasted more than a month or two. Finally living became so precarious that I decided to try for some position and later secured a job as saleswoman at \$125. My saved funds became exhausted with the trip up and paying expenses for two .

We lived on this salary I earned for some months until further complications became so great that my husband went back down to his people in Los Angeles, where they had located after we had left Guatamala. I had a sorry time of it for several years, once securing a position to go with a family to Europe in order to once again see my family particiularly my mother. I was able to stay a month. I had no intention of staying, in fact I shall never live anywhere but the United States now.

My husband seemed more interested in younger women that in me, and since when I lived with him I had to support the two of us, I had no regrets when ^{we were} ~~he secured a~~ divorced.

Very soon I met a ~~youngist~~ rather wealthy man older than I to whom I am now married and happier than ever in my life before. We have a country home down the peninsula with a good income from several large ranches in the Santa Clara Valley and near Stockton. We have a car and drive about to the ranches and I have a nice home with everything I want in reason provided for me. I feel after the hard years of work in Germany, and in this country trying to make a success of my first marriage, that I have earney my present happiness.

10

Case C.

1642

Mrs. C. was born in Memel, Germany in May 13, 1851. Her father was a captain of a ship, which sailed from the Baltic Sea around the Horn to San Francisco. Her mother came from a middle-class Prussian family of moderate but comfortable circumstances. There was one boy in the family a year or two older than Mrs. C. At that time in Germany, military service for males over the age of eighteen was compulsory. Because of the religious beliefs of this family, they strenuously objected to their son having to serve in the Army. This seems strange in view of the fact that the Prussians as a whole are notoriously militaristic. However, according to Mrs. C., when she was five years old, her parents decided to emigrate to the United States, where they felt their children would be allowed to grow up in freedom and without coming into contact with war-like, nationalistic ideas. Accordingly, her father left the sea and the family came to California.

The thing which most impressed Mrs. C. as a child, crossing the Atlantic Ocean, was that persons suffering from sea-sickness were not allowed to drink any water. She says that her mother was very ill and wanted water badly. She finally stole a pail of water while the stewardess was not looking. This she drank as fast as she could, and the story is--that her sea-sickness was cured. Mrs. C. also remembers buying oranges in England and eating them continually while crossing the ocean, she says that she had never seen oranges before, as they did not have them from the country from which she came.

From New York, the family sailed to the Isthmus of Panama, which they crossed by pack-train. From the Western shore of the Isthmus, they sailed Northward to San Francisco. They travelled into the interior of California settling in Amadore County. Mrs. C. has many happy memories of her childhood. From pictures which she showed the interviewer, she must have been a very lovely child and young lady.

She went to the Common School and was taught by her mother in the domestic arts. At the age of about twelve or thirteen she left school. Her greatest ambition in life at that period was to be happily married and to have a family. At the age of sixteen, she eloped with a man twelve years her senior. In spite of the difference of their ages, this proved to be a very happy match; the couple lived together to celebrate their Golden Wedding Anniversary. The man whom she married was born in Equador of a Spanish mother and a French father. His father had died while he was in his infancy, and his mother had brought him and his sister to Amador County. She had married a second time. This man had proven himself to be the typical, cruel, story-book stepfather. The boy was made to leave school and work at a very early age, however this probably had its advantages as at the time when Mrs. C. married him, he had built up a successful butcher business.

After he and Mrs. C. were married they moved to Sacramento, where her first two children were born. Then drawn by the boom in San Francisco, they moved to this city where their other three children were born. By this time, Mrs. C's. father had passed away and her mother came to live with her. She lived with them until the children were grown. The result of this was that Mrs. C. had very little to do in the way of household duties. About this time she became interested in church activities and thereafter, until about five years ago, her social life was entirely tied up with the church of which she is a member. She has seen her four oldest children successfully established, the two oldest boys follow their father's trade and now have a very successful partnership in a butcher business. The youngest son was for many years a successful and popular actor. He was for some time a feature actor in Hollywood, at the present time he is engaged in political activities in a small town near Los Angeles. The

oldest daughter married early in life. She has now been married about forty-five years and is happily established in a home of her own. There have been only two tragedies of any moment to Mrs. C. in her entire life--one was the death of her husband in 1918, which occurred after fifty-three years of life together. She lost her youngest daughter, who was a concert singer, when the girl was in her late twenties and had been a bride of but a few months. After the death of Mrs. C's. husband she lived for a time by herself in the home which they had worked for together; however as she grew older and became less able to manage her household, it was decided by her children that they should care for her. About 1921, she went to live with her daughter in a small town in Alameda County. Since she has lived there, her eyesight has failed. She had a cataract removed from one eye, but the operation was unsuccessful, because she refused to banage the eye which had not been operated upon in order to force the other one to work. She would not do this, because she said it did not look well. At the present time the cataract on the other eye has become fully developed and she has become almost totally blind. At the age of seventy-five she had an abdominal operation which was highly successful. Physically she has always been a woman of great vitality and her personality is of the domineering kind which always refuses to give up.

Because she escaped domestic responsibility in her own home, through having her mother with her and because her oldest daughter was several years older than the next few children, and was therefore able to assist with their care, Mrs. C. has always been able to do exactly as she pleased. This has made her somewhat selfish. Now that she is unable to go about freely, due to her blindness and the frailty of her age, she has become unhappy and dissatisfied. Her children feel that she is very difficult. One wonders what she has in

except her memories. She is obviously lonesome for the companionship which she knew before, and enjoys immensely having someone with whom to talk. However, she is extremely sensitive about her foreign birth, and it is with great difficulty that any information about her birth-place was obtained. Her father was naturalized which makes her a citizen. She is extremely patriotic, almost fanatically so. In spite of the fact that she is German by birth, she still carries with her the war-time prejudice against the German people. She is very proud of the fact that the first president for whom her father voted was Abraham Lincoln. She herself has voted in every election since women were granted the franchise. Even now, in spite of her blindness, she continues to vote, having an election official mark the ballot for her.

Evidently this German family made a very satisfactory adjustment to American life. Mrs. C. states that never at any time did they congregate closely with other German families. They made their friends in the new country among people of American birth. Their inherent German thriftiness is reflected in the acquisition of a comfortable income by Mrs. C's. children. She still has considerable property and money that she and her husband acquired together. Each of her children own their own homes, and together they are well able to care for her.

This seems to exemplify the old tradition that people of Nordic birth often times make the best citizens. They are thrifty and hard working and easily Americanized.

Edith Gilbert

110

Horner. South Western.

Mr. X. was born 1876 in Huel ^{Phin}
a town near the Holland border in
Germany a son of a rich banker.
He went to grammar and through
High School. His first business training
he got in a spinning and Darning Mill in
Pircholt / Hettphalia. He worked there 3 years
as an apprentice. 1898 he went to a Commercial
Training School in Amersham, Thuringia.
1899 he was rejected from military service
on account of poor eyesight. He worked in
Darmstadt / Phin in the lumber business
as a bookkeeper till 1900. The following year
till 1902 he spent in London, working again
through his father's influence in the lumber
trade. The firm of Fried. Krupp, G. G. Gerson-
walds, Magdeburg, sent him to Lima Peru,
in South America. He stayed there till 1904,
but the climate did not agree with him.

and was undermining his health. He was
forced to give up the position and return
home to recuperate. In New York he
met the President of a New York Concern,
who persuaded him, to see and learn
the different business methods, was
a great scale in America. With his father's
consent he came 1910 to the United States.
He stayed for one year in Hoboken, to get
familiar with the manufacturing of
Drawing and Surveying Instruments, and
American business tactics. As soon
as an opening was for him in San Francisco
he was transferred and stayed with the
firm till later part of 1912. - He married
an American girl of Swiss parents, and
his wife would not go with him to Europe
on account of her old mother, he decided to
go into business by himself. With his father's
help he bought a hotel, and both made
good in the enterprise and saved some
money. When America declared war
on Germany both had to register in

himself. He only got his first papers out and
The wife had lost her citizenship by marrying
a German. Both made a trip to the old
country 1921 as he was anxious to let
his wife meet his mother and see Europe
where she never had been. They stayed 6 months
and were glad to come back to San
Francisco, as the anxiety was very great
over there. In the meantime he lost
his dear mother, who left him quite a
fortune. He lost the greater part of it
on account of the market fluctuation. The
first effect of our depression in
1926. He had a hotel on Van Ness Avenue
and he was forced to sell out 1927 as the
place was no longer paying and his
landlord would not reduce his rent
and listen to his hard luck stories. He
lost most of his savings in the 1929
crash and ~~was~~ finally was forced out
of business. He took a job as a Hotel
Clerk, and stayed with the same

owners, who run several hotels, for 4
years. Finally they were pressed to the
wall too and had to give up all the hotels
except one. They could not afford a
clerk, and the 2 Partners run the place
alone now. 1933/34 he worked for C.H.A.
on one of their projects. In the meantime
he inherited some more money, but he
is unable to get it, as Germany under
Hitler's regime allows only 10 marks
as monthly payments. He would not
go back to Germany, as he fears the
times are so much harder over there.
Besides he doesn't believe in Hitler's
politics.

Cable Address
"BELLEVUE"



Hotel Bellevue

GEARY at TAYLOR
San Francisco

Born in Nuremberg - Germany - and after
graduating from College - I entered
the employ of one of the largest toy
manufacturers of Nuremberg - They
were the wealthiest concern in the
city - my Father was of the so called
middle class - and comfortable he
owned and ran the Hotel of the city.
I progressed - very fast with this
concern - the owner took a
liking to me - even as a child he
naturally had known me all
my life - well there was to be held
a fair a Leipzig - to display all
merchandise of manufactures -
and I was sent to Leipzig - to
take charge - and did so well
there - that the next year I was (over)

(2)

sent to England - to take charge of our
display again - by now I was talking
English quite well & of course had
spoken German and had taken
French at college - The next
year at the English fair - the
owner of the concern did not
come for a visit - but his wife
and daughter - came to visit it.
Of course his daughter I had too
known all my life - when she
came to England - I took her and
her mother - all over entertaining
them - our friendship was soon
more than that - But her father
when he heard of some - spoke
to her about it - and she told
him if I ever asked her to
marry her - she would -
well he had other plans for
her - he wanted her to marry
someone not in the commercial
world either an architect -
attorney - or judge - that is the

Cable Address
"BELLEVUE"



Hotel Bellevue

GEARY at TAYLOR
San Francisco

(3)

ided - & mostly all wealthy German
French - English etc - to many ant
I so called Commercialism - But
the more - he tried to separate us
the closer we became - The
following year - we again had a
fair - and he came with his wife
and daughter - he was called to
Paris - for a few days and his
daughter and I stayed - well
the upshot was - I was promptly
discharged - well I had saved
considerable and my new wife
had - some money left by her
grandmother - well - we stayed
in London for awhile - but
(over)

(4)

after 3 months received no forgiveness
 just as we decided to go back
 to Germany - I met a gentleman
 from New York - whom I always had
 sold lots of goods to at these fairs
 and when I told him - I had
 left my concern - He said he
 was glad - for he always wanted
 to offer me a position as buyer
 for his Toy and Notion department
 I told him I would answer
 him to - morrow - well I told
 my wife she was elated - not
 so much of the job - as I was
 but her chance to come to
 America - well we sailed
 to America - I had about
 \$9000 ⁰⁰/₁₀₀ and my wife - her
~~inherited~~ money from her grandmother
 which amounted to about 20,000
 which we had transferred to

Cable Address
"BELLEVUE"



Hotel Bellevue

GEARY at TAYLOR
San Francisco

(5)

New York - I was engaged - at a
good salary - and we lived
comfortable in New York - and
had many friends who always
came to buy - from our firm in
Munich and they all treated us
well - after four years in New York
and making trips to Europe - my
Firm - decided to send me to
Japan - as they were beginning to
make things even cheaper than
Germany - so we sailed for Japan
and China - the merchant - I
bought well and soon
was finding my self going back
to China and Japan - they
(most)

(6)

never made - anything new but
were great copyists - This trip
I made alone - upon my return
I told my wife - that - I thought
the same of Mah-jong - and the
Spanish - shawls made in
China - were becoming popular
and imagined - both these items
were big for the near future -
for what I had bought
upon arrival - here - sold out
at once - and at a good profit
she suggest - that I should
do for myself - what I was
doing for my own concern -
well it was a hard decision
to make - but I left my
concern and went - in for
myself - and went at once to
the Orient - after Establishing credit
with a New York Bank

Cable Address
"BELLEVUE"



Hotel Bellevue

GEARY at TAYLOR

San Francisco

for my Commitment⁽⁷⁾ - on my
return - trip much of the goods I had
bought - were on the same steamer
as I sailed on - a most stormy
trip - and all the goods in the
holds - became water soaked -
well up on my arrival in San
Francisco - I was - ready to
throw up the sponge - my first
venture - gone wrong - but I de-
cided - no use sending the
goods to New York - if they were
damaged - no - I hired a
Cheap - loft here - and examined
the goods here - they were not
so badly damaged - no I (over)

immediately - recabled the order
 and sold the damaged goods
 easily - and stayed here to
 sell all these goods - I had
 sent for my wife and while
 staying here - sold lots of goods
 I had coming over too - and
 never returned to New York
 but - did all my business
 from here - my first bad
 luck turned out to be -
 my good fortune - for it
 developed into a nationwide
 business on these two items
 and made - much money -
 after I was successful my
 knife people came - so the
 spread their senses - my wife
 returned - for a visit - to them
 after the War - but I did not

Cable Address
"BELLEVUE"



Hotel Bellevue

GEARY at TAYLOR
San Francisco

(9)

They had lost much during the war - and there was no business then - I went over and brought them over - and we remained until this day - lost 7 friends - but now business is going with me too - but we have enough for us all - and I hope to see conditions ~~just~~ ~~up~~ up - I have been across the U.S.A. - and San Francisco has everything - and good roads. I cannot understand why the City has not grown larger
John E. Mendenhall

Jan - 28 - 35

Born in a little Village ten miles from
Frankfurt-on-main - Germany - after
graduating from school - was given
a position - with a Bank - and did
very nicely learned fast - and advanced
rapidly - but my pay was very small.
after working there eight years - I got
an opportunity to come to New York -
for our Bank to learn our Banking
Business - so I was to know better
about Correspondence etc between
our Bank - in Frankfurt - and our N.Y.
Correspondent - stayed a year and
half after - staying in Frankfurt a
little over a year - I received a
letter - from the Bank in New York -
if I would like to come over and
work with them - as German -
Correspondent etc - and with the
permission of my Bank etc -
came over - and did very nicely
and liked it very much - very (me)

Salary increased each year - after
 3 years in New York - they asked
 me in the New York Bank if
 I should like to go to San
 Francisco - to their correspondent
 Bank - as there were many mistakes
 etc. in the San Francisco Bank's
 foreign dept - at a good raise
 in salary - I accepted - and
 have been here for the past
 ten years - perfectly happy -
 married - and a lover of
 California - I was agreeably ~~to~~
 surprised to find - that living
 was much cheaper in San Francisco
 than New York - and the climate
 to my liking - I live in Berkeley
 and really enjoy the trip across
 the Bay - I love water and
 would never want to live
 in an inland city -

Jules E. Mannheim

Born in Magdeburg - Germany - and went
to school and College - after graduating -
I was to get married but the young man I
was engaged to had an opportunity to come
to San Francisco - to work - for a glass
concern - the man he was following -
well we decided - that he should
come over first - and after a year - I
would follow if he felt he was successful
and wanted to stay in America - my
people were quite comfortable - my
father was a Barrel manufacturer
I went to a college to study at - Bay -
I was interested in same - well it
took me two years to finish my course
and finally - left for San Francisco
very much against my parents will
however - after my arrival here I
saw that the young man I was
engaged to - had been misbehaving
and I wrote my people about same
and I decided not to marry him
my father had given me 2,000 -
for my wedding present - to start our
home with - so I wrote them -

July 26 - November 1914

that I should like to continue my
ex-ray - studies over here - so I went
to California College here - after
getting my diploma - I secured a
1st - Ray - position with one of the
largest 1st - Ray - doctors here -
and received a salary of \$50.00
per week and finally with
Bonuses etc - made as much as \$500.00
per month - now business not so good
but am making 250.00 per month never
less - I have never married because I
earn more than - the average man
who ever did want to marry me - I
feel independent - and like my work
most interesting - the young man I was
engaged to has fallen & drunk and
dissemination don't know where he even is
now - it is not very often a German
has fallen & drunk in Germany so it
may handle his liquor etc -
my parents are now here and they will
tell you their story why they came over - The
U.S.A. is certainly the place where women
lead their own and are looked upon

Cable Address
"BELLEVUE"



Hotel Bellevue

GEARY at TAYLOR
San Francisco

(3)
a larger apartment than she was
living in - my money had been
transferred - and the investments
made are bringing me enough
in to live most comfortable.

my daughter who is in the H. P. Bay
business is also comfortable and
lives with us - and my younger
daughter who came over with
us - is married to a young
doctor who is - just beginning
to be successful -

now I have no desire to return
to Germany - all I love and
cherish is here - my wife
and two daughters
(over)

④

I know very little about
Hitler - for he was just coming to
the front when I left - but
from what I read - about
his policies - He will not last
wherever there is religion mixed
in - ~~in this~~ this enlightened age
the people will not stand
for it - I hope all these
reports about Germany - getting
ready for a war is not
true - because - she will be
beaten again - and she should
well remember the horrors of
war - I believe however Europe
will always wars - the Hate
between these nations never
seem to die -

But in the world of means
to - day - Japan is the leader
Jules E. Muenberg

Born in Magdenburg - Germany - and came
to San Francisco to join her - with my
wife and other daughter - Before the
war in Germany - I was a Barrel man-
ufacturer - and did a nice business and
profitable - was considered a well to
do middle class - man in the speak -
my main buyers were Kaiser - Krant
manufactures - as this is a big Centre for
Dachshaut and for the exporting of it.
But soon after the war business came
almost to a standstill and a little later
we had to stop entirely - no wood
to make barrels with and most of my
men were at war - he sure we had
a difficult time living during the war.
One of the reasons my wife and
daughter are alive to-day as well as myself
is first because we had a large
supply of food stored - and of course -
my business knew a lot of people
who were engaged in food preserving
and always could get a little further
nevertheless the suffering was great -
However after the war - our money
as you will remember was becoming (over)

worthless - so I decided that the best
to do - was to get rid of all money -
and by ~~real~~ things bought much real Estate
and other things - of real value - got
rid of all these millions of marks ~~at~~
when things stabilized - the people who
owned their real ~~holdings~~^{holdings} for money -
had nothing - for the money became
worthless - and I finally sold - all
my holdings for the real marks -
and thru easy stages - got my money
out of the Country - for removal of money
in any large sums was forbidden -
So after all my money had been
transferred but a little - and said to
~~the~~ travel bureau - which you had
to report to - before you get out of
the Country - that I was going on
a trip to America to visit my daughter
but of course had all made up
my mind - to stay in America
well upon our arrival in San
Francisco my daughter had taken

Mr. X was born in Berlin Germany in the year 1881 of a very good family. His father had a large Winery and specialized in select wines of a different variety than in this country due to the wineries being built of stone and sunk in the ground and with the German climatic conditions helped to make with the proper formula the variety only known by the German people. Mr. X worked for his father until fourteen years of age, going to Grammar school and completing a high school education of a commercial course. Under the German regime it was compulsory for all young men upon reaching the age of seventeen to enlist in the German army. Mr. X served four years and was discharged an Officer. Mr. X had an older brother in San Francisco, in business

2
for himself which at this time was in
the Grocery line. So Mr X^s brother sent to
Germany for him, and upon his arrival
here in 1903 worked for his brother in
this store on Haight St. Mr X worked very
hard and with what money he earned
put it into his brothers business until
he controlled half interest. In 1908 Mr X
married an American woman of German
descent. Mr X took very good care of his
money and in 1909 both brothers sold
the Grocery business and bought the
controlling interests of the Weiland
Brewing Co. in San Francisco operating
this plant until prohibition went into
effect in 1918. Mr X did not have any
desire whatsoever to enlist in the
service of his country or the United States
during the war but stuck to business.

After closing the Weiland Brewing
Co. Mr X went back into the Grocery
business with his brother until 1928.

3)
when his brother became very ill and
an ocean voyage was recommended
by his doctor. So Mr X took his brother
back to Germany. When Mr X arrived
back in Berlin he met a few of his
old cronies and they were joshing
him of the dry country he had made
his home. Mr X was very much peeved
as he considered the United States his
home where he had business interests.
So Mr X offered a standing bet of \$100.00
that none of his pals could drink
him down. So on to his father's winery
they went. In the mean time Mr X took
an entire tumbler full of Olive Oil so Mr
X won the money of about \$1000.00. In 1930
after Mr X's brother was well they sailed
back to the United States, coming to
San Francisco again, and upon their
arrival here found out that the Stock
market crash had just about

wiped them out. So with what little
cash reserve on hand and also real
estate Mr X and his brother started the
Alumgarine business on Battery St. manufact-
uring what is now ~~known~~ used by lots
of people Mr X has not been blessed
with any children but he has out-
riden the misfortune of his lost wealth
and through hard work has a very
thriving business known throughout
the entire country.

John W. Jones

Mr. J. was the son of a successful
merchant born in Breckinridge, Kentucky.
He had three brothers. His mother was
an invalid as far back as he could remember,
her health having failed soon after the
birth.

Both Mr. Jones' parents were fairly well
educated having attended the public
schools of Indiana and received, latter
than equivalent to a high school education
in California.

"J." at an early age started school,
as his older brother had done before
him. It had been his father's hope
for J. to study medicine and obtain
a M.D. degree.

The family was well off financially.

and it seemed like there would be little
except himself, to handle his father's place.
) In 1910 his father became embittered
towards the government. I never really
did know the reason but believed it
involved one of his brother's military status.
His father decided to move to the
U.S. In early 1911 with the exception
of 1 brother the family sailed for
) New York.
A month after arrival during
which period his father did not attempt
to work or go into business, the family
decided to gain relations in N.Y.
I & the family arrived in N.Y. June
1911 and soon established a small
) jewelry repair shop at which he con-
tinued to earn a living.
"I" never went to school again.

He went to work for a German
grocer and was employed in the
same position until 1918.

In early 1919 "S" started a grocery
store of his own and was so suc-
cessful, that 1 year later he opened
2 more stores putting his brother in
charge.

In 1920 "S" went to Germany to
visit his home and all the friends
with whom he ^{had} corresponded over a
period of years. In 1921 she came
to the U.S. and they were married.
Of course she could speak no
English but immediately went to work
in their stores and is still working
there to-day.
"S" is a citizen of the U.S.

retained his love for the Fatherland
and though he speaks English well
his accent is unmistakably German.

Two boys were born to the
"S's", both of whom, attend school
and are 100% American despite the
fact that the mother still speaks
much German to them and "German"
customs and traditions predominate
the home.

There has been no depression
for "S" for he continued to prosper
through that period. He owns 2 cars
an apartment house all of very
"high standard, but he and his
family occupy a modest home near

his store.

He and his wife live carefully and economically.

He has known little or no pleasure during work, steadily from the early age.

His paramount desire is to take his family to Germany for an extended visit and it is toward this end he claims he has been working so hard these years.

His father, old and retired is an excellent knower. He has also been accumulated quite a little fortune which of course will be equally divided between the family.

Strange as it may sound,

S^r Elgin his father has never
expressed a desire to return to
Germany

#4.

ED. LAURET.

German.

This man born in Ellersfeld, Germany, came from a middle class family, who's father was in a delicatessen and Restaurant Business. He came from a large family of 10 children, most boys. As usual in Germany, they were learned to work in their young lives, beside going to school, and a usual condition like this man, they had them do a number of all trades, some machinery, labor and farm work. This German came here at the age of 25 already married. What was his occupation? This He-Writer has observed most of the time. "They are generally in some Business, which is a necessity of life. So it was also with this man. In the grocery Business, and as it was in the older days, with a barroom. His business is still there to day where it was 50 years ago.

#2. As in this instance again -
all children in Europe are learned -
to work young, girls as well as boys.
His wife of course was always
right there to help him in his grocery
service and also took care of the
children. They raised 5 children
2 Boys and 3 girls, who are all
well this day. One boy is married
and has now 5 children of his
own and also again in the grocery
business. It cannot be taken
away from this foreign people they
are very thrifty and economical -
and especially under the German
people. They made good, as at
this day, they own 3 good sized
apartment houses, from which they
receive regular rents as it is their
custom to keep buildings in good
shape, no matter how much pains
it takes to do the work.

- This man died about 10 years

3. ago, but left his wife and
the 5 children a good grocery
store with a established trade,
beside the 3 apartment houses.
All the accumulation of wealth
of course did not come by itself
without visiting hours and hours
have been spent in work, which
was mostly done by themselves,
and so this day the widow is
running the grocery store all of
her own, with the help of her
youngest son, who is not married
and who delivers the groceries and
look after her property. Such
hard working people of course
make lovely citizens and through
that they accumulate a lot of
good friends, who admire them
for their courage and persistency.

In this case, this German lady
is a fine citizen, she does now and
has done a many good deed to

#4 people who needed help and she will always do so.

Whenever Citizens, born in Europe or this country have gained such respect as the people, there is always a good day ahead for them.

Just 3 months ago one of her daughters married a noble Englishman, who has a good income and also a foundation of a Bank account, which will sustain them for some time to come. They have just returned from a nice 3 months honeymoon trip to England and Germany. Again the writer knows that in order to get ahead nowadays in this world, a man and the woman must know how to work and take all work with pleasure. Again this can be accomplished by laying the young early foundation in such a spirit.

-Ed. Lavent.



Ch. Haas

Born in Weinberg, Bavaria.

Age 56 - Married T. & S. F. Haas.

Nationality, Florida Jewish descent.

Came to California from Paris where he had

given account family reasons.

Worked in N.Y. & S. F. in the tobacco

business. His father was in the grain & oil

business & morally & financially disreputable -

being a family trait.

Since a number of years engaged in the

morning business on his own, with the

locking of friends & his wife's relatives -

Shrewd & astute business. Not a shaver -

Politically a nonentity, with leaning

towards a Capitalistic regime.

Voter Republican. Papers since 1915.

Keeps in touch with Germany under duress -

but was pro-German during War times.

Was under close observation.

No children - Speaks with decided accent

not a pro-Americanism

His depression is a mistake - like
literature.

W. J. Brown 1/3/1935

Cable Address
"BELLEVUE"



Hotel Bellevue

GEARY at TAYLOR
San Francisco

Born in Barmen - Germany - came
over to America - because we were
no fun at home - and knew this
was the land of opportunity - I came
stealthy and it - took all the money.
my whole family could scrape to-
gether - arrived in New York - and
got a job - for $7^{\frac{00}{100}}$ per week - had
some distant relatives in New York -
who boarded me for $3^{\frac{00}{100}}$ per week
my position was stock boy in
a nation house - after about 3
years I was making $15^{\frac{00}{100}}$ per week
as head of stock - charge of all
foreign notions - of the $15^{\frac{00}{100}}$ a week
I earned I sent my parents - $5^{\frac{00}{100}}$
each week - it was a fortune
to them - I was offered a position
(one)

with - a San Francisco jobbing nation
 brand at $25^{\underline{00}}$ per week - for a visiting
 buyer - on a buying trip - I told my
 firm this and they advanced me to
 $25^{\underline{00}}$ to meet their figure - I saved
 my money - and while I never gambled
 I bought a lottery ticket - which
 was really forced on me - and
 won - $900 \frac{00}{100}$ - this was pure wonder
 fully - I sent for my Father - mother
 and sister to come over - It was
 one of the few times - that gambling
 ever served a good purpose.
 to me - it meant happiness -
 when my Parents and sister arrived
 I had a little apartment for $20^{\underline{00}}$
 a month for us - it was heaven
 for us all - and in the next year
 I received another advance.
 to $30 \frac{00}{100}$ - and 6 months later - this
 San Francisco buyer - again
 was in New York - and said
 he needed my services - badly

Cable Address
"BELLEVUE"



Hotel Bellevue

GEARY at TAYLOR
San Francisco

③

And if I would come to San Francisco
he would give me - $75^{\frac{00}{100}}$ per week.
and I would have much chance
for to become buyer - I took the
Position - and we moved to San
Francisco - and things went
along as promised by my new
Uncle - I met a young lady
here and married - who taught
me much of American culture.
my Parents - passed away - years
later - but it was ever a joy
to me that - I was a comfort
to them for many years - and
especially their declining ones -
my Sister married a man who
who had a good position
well we saved a bit - but
(only)

(4)

about 7 yrs. ago - my concern
went out of business - as the
nation business - is nothing in the
store we used to - I am
safe in saying that 90% of the
nation business to-day - is in the
hands of the 5 and 10[¢] stores -
dept stores - doing next to nothing
in this department - I have since
had a few small positions
but - cannot get a steady job.
and have very little money left - and
my future looks dark - for who
to-day - will engage a man
57 years old - my wife and I
are heading our declining years.
while - I think things will improve
eventually - for me it sure does
not look bright - it's all a
nightmare to me.

John E. Mannheim

Mrs. Mary Beach, 5th Ave. City.

L304

Boys in Saxony, Germany and
1893. Their parents are of Centon
stock. Their father, a pension
clerk, is 64 years old and still
in the employ of the Government.
He practically works for the State
all his life, however he will
soon retire with pension. He distinguished
himself for his bravery during the
world war and was taken prisoner.
After the Armistice was signed he
returned home and was given back
his old position which he is still
holding to the present time.
He has three children a son and
two daughters. The son having left home
for the States long before the war
broke out.

Mrs. Busch is the eldest of the two daughters. Mrs. Busch came to San Francisco, 23 years ago. She didn't come here with the intention of making a better living for she had a good home with pleasant surroundings and she was quite happy. In fact, the thought of leaving one's home to come to a strange country is out of the question altogether.

What prompted her to leave Germany was the fear of war, and well aware of its terrible consequences, and anticipating Germany at war in a short time, she thought it prudent to leave the country for awhile and return when the war was over. She was not the exception for there were hundreds of men and women

Of all ages embarking for the
United States for the same
reason. In 1912 I was married
to Mr. Roush in San Francisco.
My husband is an attorney
and has been receiving a good
salary, but he isn't doing so well
these days. I have two children a
boy 17 1/2 years old and a daughter
14 1/2. I want to be happy in
a quiet life now. I have known
that what I know now by the hard
times I would have stayed in
Germany. My daughter is quite
grown up and attends finishing
school. My son is attending all
branches school and is in the
seventh grade.

...to look forward to their
former business as an opportunity
to do it better. The man
to whom I have left for many
the year or two, every winter was
very much improved, and improved
a year or two left all alone
in the world. He was to the state.
He is married and has a
family. They have married
himself, conditions at home
through which I was very much although
the situation is great. The many
things that I cannot do
have been replaced by the old
man. They were all the same
things and the same things
and the same things and
the same things and
the same things and

What are your instructions for my
and everyone works for the state
and returns with papers for the
week of their days after, 26 to 30
years in the service. The usual
date of the homecoming time is
required in preparing and serving
meals. They eat five times a day
having two breakfasts in the morning
as their heaviest meal is at 1
o'clock in the afternoon. Tea is
taken at 4 and supper between 7
and 8 pm. Supper is usually light
consisting chiefly of soup, bread
and preserves. Children are
sent to school at an early age.
It is compulsory for every child
to attend school up to age 16

wanted they reach so that they
 can be used to start with training,
 as it is for the particular
 time of week they are fitted for.
 They and their air soldiers can
 work by day or by night as they wish
 when accompanied by their parents.
 They are kept very much at home
 with their homework. Not de-
 pending on the summer but the
 time is suitable with when some
 of the things, and in company
 the subject of their conversation is
 usually of a serious nature and
 is very interesting to the mind.
 The number they are of the
 most highly educated people
 in Europe.

They thought one of the most fertile
regions of Germany, however which
is the capital is a sort of art and
industry. The houses are almost
all built on stilts. They are ^{very} ^{much} ^{more}
far better on private houses than on
in public places. They have there
no plan like some in countries
where they are planning to improve
better. He said that the German
people held Hitler in much
admiration for all he has done
and is doing for Germany.
There has been no mention of
land or money. That Hitler
wanted to have the German land
again on the throne.

Hitler

F. S. was born in 1860 - at the City
 of Dortmund State of Westphalia,
 Western part of Germany adjoining
 the Belgium border, State well known
 throughout the world for its excellent hams
 & smoked meat -

Has never known his father, who died
 in war, while F. S. a very small child,
 had a fairly good schooling in a
 public City school.

at the age of 14 - he started
 learning the blacksmithing trade & worked
 at this profession until he was
 the age of nineteen.

So as to avoid to become a soldier,
 (as military service compulsory) he left
 his native City, for Bremen a German
 Seaport took passage on the Steamer
 Delph owned by a German Steam Ship Co.
 in 1880 - landed in New York City -
 where he remained 3 years working
 as blacksmith - left New York City
 & arrived in San Francisco Calif.
 in the year of 1883.

Shortly after married a girl of his
 own town in Germany

He has a family of 12 children
 11 children

6 boys and 4 girls all married residing
in San Francisco.

Became a citizen of the United States
in 1890 - in this City

His wife a cripple now being unable
to perform any duties, is taken care of
by one of their daughters who lives at
the parents home, with her family.

J. P. had a Blacksmith Shop of his
own for many years in this City making
a fair living but having to provide
for a very large family that required
all of his earnings could not progress.

Was taken sick with stomach trouble
about 5 years ago operated on 3 times
at the San Francisco Hospital, as none
of his children could care for the old
man, was admitted to the Laguna Honda
home for the aged, remained in the
hospital of that Institution for 10 months.

Has been at this place for 2 years.
is a very sick man. Can only digest
certain foods, is very poorly taken
care of. A very bright colored man
complaining about the unwholesome way
food is prepared, claims to have
witnessed all kinds of dishonest
procedures, but like all inmates
will not give any names, fearing discharge
from this institution.

Black

Every inmate without exception.

Voluntarily. The very best of meat
& other supplies are used but prepared
so poorly so as to make it unpalatable.

Have personally tasted it & must
say It is unfit for a dog.

J. S. a very sick man, suffering
considerably but has great vitality
and still appearing much younger
than he is.

4/20

Born in Wuerthburg - Germany - left there
on account of not wanting to join the
Army - as I was not strong - and knew
I would not like it - so came over to
America and landed in New York - my
father was a watch-maker - and I knew
a little about it - and got a job in
New York - at a jewelry store - but it
did not last long - and then went to
Waterbury Connecticut - worked in a watch
and clock factory - after being there four
years went back to New York - because
I liked New York and had some good
friends - and got a job as a watch
repair man - with one of the big stores.
had saved a little money - and went
to Chicago and got a job there as
Watch repair man in a big jewelry
store - after being there two years
went to Salt Lake City - could not
stand the climate - the altitude
affected me - so came out to San Francisco
(Calif)

was only here two days - and got a
 job - with a jewelry concern here -
 and have been with them the past
 18 years - and have had steady work
 ever since - while the last four
 years they have not done so well
 themselves - as the depression -
 affected the jewelry business - possibly
 as hard as any time - I have still
 retained my position without
 reduction in pay etc - I have never
 married and am boarding with
 the same people the past 17 years.
 am still one of the family -
 and we enjoy the same things
 together reading books - going to
 the Opera - and seeing good pictures
 of course - a picture like one
 night of love is as good as an
 opera - would like to see this
 depression end - for it is breaking
 men in spirit especially
 men - at 55 - my age - 95%
 of them I don't believe will ever

find their way back to usefulness -
 employment and earning capacity.
 This is the most serious question of all -
 and each day - one finds items -
 that take the place of many -
 take this new electric Razor for
 instance - it does away with
 Blades - soaps - etc - and again
 things are made so much more
 day - they last longer - watches
 and clocks to-day - need hardly
 any repairs - made much finer
 and definitely better - no comparison
 to the old time pieces - it looks
 to me this doll will have to keep
 on for years - and taxes will
 continually rise - they must for the
 government - to get the money to
 carry this on - of course everything
 is comparatively cheap now - such as
 food and clothing - but the
 matter how cheap things are (over)

if people have not the money to
buy them with they will not sell
we see that in our store last
day - pine stems which were
lets say - 5000 - like a diamond
Bracelet - Can now be bought for
3000 - but no sale - the ratio I
would say - if we sold at 5000
one dozen Bracelets a year - and
now at 3000 - at ~~2000~~ Bracelets
a year - you can see how it
works and now it is in all lines
food stores will tell you the
same thing they are only - selling
low end goods - with little or
no profit - But we are still
the leading nation of the world
and will always be unless we
let Japan get to big - and I think
the power they are curbed - the
better it will be for the whole world
they are a menace.

Julius E. Mannhagen

Huller files - Born Hapburg Germany

Came to America in 1920. During the war was a Captain in the German Army. He father held the rank of Colonel and was attached to Army head-quarters. Was on the Western front during the invasion of Belgium. Wounded at the battle of Mons in 1914. He later rejoined his regiment at Ypres, Belgium. Was present when poisonous gases were first used. In April 1917 was taken prisoner by the Canadians at Vimy Ridge, and was high on the price for the treatment he received while in the prison camps. After entering this country he built a small home in Lakeland. He had great difficulty in obtaining employment because he had had no professional training or as a soldier, and he had seen enough of that. Finally his funds were completely exhausted and he went to work for the Ray System as a wet washer which position he still holds. Although he suffers from rheumatism through being constantly in the wet he still carries on. Truly a good soldier. In spite of all this
(continued)

2
he is contented. He has become accustomed
to his work and his hobby is his garden.
His salary is about \$21 per week which
he finds is ample for him to get along on.
All his relations have since died and he
has no desire to return to Germany. He
has become naturalized and finds the
people of this country although new in
coming, kindly & sympathetic.

Gen. J. Phillips

19509

Heinrich Heinenman, musician, was born in Germany about 1880. He comes from a family who for generations have been musicians, some of eminence in Germany. He plays several instruments, is a capable director of both band and orchestra, can write and arrange for either and is an artist on the violin. He has given little attention to the study of anything else but music, and one must recognize the fact that to reach a degree of perfection in this line would leave little time for anything else. It is a strange thing but nevertheless a fact that our complex school system will not employ these competent musicians in the music departments but still, instead men and women who have but a mediocre foundation and oft times no talent.

To qualify to teach music in our public schools one must pass a rigid examination on all the scholastic subjects except music in which only the barest rudiments are touched. One must be an expert mathematician know Virgil and Homer and track history. But on the vital subject of music which these functionaries shall be required to teach, the mental status is nil.

Even according to this system of picking

teachers, a teacher of mathematics or history does not necessarily need to know anything at all about music. Then why should we require of a music teacher that he be competent to teach also any or all of these other subjects, when music is a study which requires far more time for perfection than any of these others. To be a competent performer on any instrument a lifetime of devoted study.

Disgusted with conditions in his own country Heinrich Kimmelman migrated to America shortly after the war. For several years thereafter the music business in America was good. Jobs were plentiful and pay was good. Mr. Kimmelman joining the American Federation of Musicians was never without a job. Then in 1926 the radio zoomed into prominence. This was nothing like the old-time canned music of victrola and talking machine days. Here was real music at the turn of a switch. One band or one singer, one orchestra or one artist could serve the place of ten or a hundred. Over eight thousands of musicians were thrown out of work. Most of them knew nothing but music. Some had other trades to which they could turn, but that again threw industry out of balance by creating

a surplus and unnecessary labor supply. A few of them had cursory educations by which they might hope to fit into the school system. Others turned to private teaching, but even that with the continued depression could come to naught. But most of them were bewildered and continue so to the present day.

What the radio did not do to the musician's meal ticket the "Talkie" did shortly after. That was a smashing blow to the music world, when the orchestra disappeared from the movie houses.

Mr. Keinneman with a comparatively good education in his own country did not include with it any knowledge of English. While he could make himself understood he ^{could} not lay claim to flawless English. However, that did not affect his knowledge of music nor his ability to teach it. He opened a studio and for a few years did a flourishing business, turning out many pupils proficient in their lines. But the state of the music world began to penetrate to the money-spending public. And these same students, perhaps being unable to find employment

were volubly voicing their dissatisfaction at having spent so much time and money learning a trade for which there was little or no demand. No longer was it possible to get a job simply upon ability. Something more was needed. There grew up in the music world as there has in so many other trades and unions, a "Crisis of Work." Now we have a situation that in another age might seem comical—those who are "permitted to work" and those who are not. Dissatisfaction is the key-note of such a system.

Parents no longer spend money for high priced musical instruments and private lessons. They are turning to more practical things. But as the avenues to cultural progress are closed one by one in rapid succession one must necessarily wonder just where this turning to practical things must end. When in this electric age we see men with pick and shovel building a road for high geared motorcars, while an efficient machine capable of doing the same work much better and in far less time stands idle and rusting what must be the conclusion?

BOOK NO.	PAGE NO.
8128	23

~~W. J. H. H.~~

Henry [unclear] born in Germany about 1903, of the upper middle class. He received a good education and was studying to be a doctor when the war broke out. With two brothers and several cousins in the war her time was divided among her relatives comforting the mothers of slain or wounded sons. She was saving from home much during those stormy times and consequently I did not write that her mother was growing more frail each day. With time passing on the war it was more than her religious mind could stand, so in the middle of summer she took to her bed and soon was at peace with this conflicting world.

But ~~Henry~~ did not write home until after his mother had died. He tells how her father met her at the railroad station, how strange was her appearance. He would not tell her that her mother was dead but only looked at her with dumb and silent eyes. They went home

~~My Grief~~

-2-

and the house, as they stood before it,
shimmered in an ethereal whiteness ~~in the~~
in the ~~ghostly~~ stillness of a bright and sunny
noon. ~~They~~ did not know, at the time, ~~of~~
the tragedy that shadowed the family. ~~When~~
there is death inside a house it should
like a guilty secret to every passerby.
How much more is evident to ~~us~~
who returning find that death has
preceded them.

~~They~~ was not about the house ~~to~~
to think that she had not been near her
mother at times when she needed her.
She wandered in the garden touching the
flowers that her mother's hand had tended
there the spring and summer months.
The grief of this girl of sixteen was ~~in~~
but it could not shut out the greater
tragedy that was happening to the nation.
News arrived daily of the death of friends
and relatives at the front "killed in action".
Others were coming home on leave from hospitals
where they were convalescing, to spend a
few days with friends and families before
returning to the ~~chambers~~. ~~But~~ it was plain

~~Mary Gorman~~

even to the most optimistic of Germans
that Germany was losing.

~~Mary~~ stayed to help house for her
father and his younger sister. The
fatal day came when Germany lost and
the German people were set at the mercy
of a victorious world. The country was
plundered of everything of value. Girls
battered themselves for a loaf of bread
for their starving families on a bar of
soap which in post war Germany
was an unattainable luxury.

The day came when ~~Mary's~~ little
sister was married and another day
when her father died. ~~Mary~~ grieved not
over her father's death, for she knew
he was escaping much misery and
sorrow as one of this vanquished
nation.

~~Mary~~ was alone and the future
lay ahead of her. There could be no
future for writers in Germany but there
was America - the promised land. America
the Nation that was helping to rob Germany
of all her wealth. It was a bitter

Mary Brown

decision but there could be no other
~~set~~ Wells set out for America. The land
of unfulfilled promises, bubbles and
air castles; ten-cent-store millionaires,
imprisoned princes, racketeers and
clever politicians.

Today we see Wells much the same
as she was then. She still writes poems
on the kitchen table. She cooks, sews
and keeps the house in order, but not
for her own family. She is the poorly
paid but excellent servant of a
wealthy but ill, Piedmont family.
She gets her inspiration not from the
stars but from the lights that twinkle
over Lake Merritt. ~~And~~ On clear nights
she can see from her window the myriad
lights of San Francisco that look down
across the bay, for she works far into the night.

But Wells is not discouraged, she
puts her faith in God and Nation. From
her meagre salary of \$5 per month she
gives generously to all church organizations,
and regularly she dispenses the larger part
of her earnings to her two brothers still

~~May Brown~~

in Germany - Hitler's storm troops.

Withall she keeps faith in Hitler for the salvation of Germany and the world even tho she can see that with his complete control of Germany he cannot even pay his storm troops a living wage and they gladly accept a part of the meagre wages of a poorly paid servant girl in order to eke out an existence and get some food.

Truly, such faith is remarkable.
"Heil Hitler!"

Mary Freeman
German-forest —

— Lucille Gillman

Born in Hamstadt Germany - had a good
 Education - and graduated at the age
 of 25 as an Optician - with high honors -
 my Parents were - well off - as it goes in
 a City of our size - my Father had a good
 business - and my older Brother was already
 a partner - they wanted me to Establish
 myself in Hamstadt - etc. - All this seemed
 have been agreeable to me - But the
 fly in the ointment was this - in a City
 like our - in fact all Cities of this size
 in Germany - France - etc. - they had the
 old ~~fashioned~~ fashioned habit of selecting
 one's wife - and arranging one's whole
 life and the young man a factor -
 especially - to any one man - who
 had either become - a doctor - lawyer
 Dentist - or any one of those so called
 arts - He must marry into a
 certain station - The girl who
 was now to be selected for me
 was - I assure you not to my liking
 but - the few times I - spoke
 (see)

(2)

and my thought - I was put upon
and told what to do - and had
to do - in no uncertain terms
my father - was ~~the~~ King - and
his word was law - at the
age of 15 he treated me as if I
were 10 years old - this all went
against me - I finally left home
to work in Berlin - and at a
good salary - and after I had
saved up enough money - which
took 3 years - I came to America
with another young man - who
was coming to San Francisco -
after being in New York - He
persuaded me to come to San
Francisco with him - for he
knew lots of influential people
here - and thought I would
have a better change - so to
San Francisco I came - after being
here a week - thought it was
time I went to see about getting
started - then some friends of the
young man - I came over it -
went to see a wholesale - concern
about a location etc - But they
gave me the good advice -

saying - that I did not speak English - and that it would take time to establish myself - being unknown here etc - which I agreed with them was right - However - they suggested - that I call upon a certain official person - with a letter from - the Government - and they thought this person would use me - To my surprise wanted me to go to work at once - But I asked for one more week to get acclimated etc - well I started in at a salary - unbelievable to my own ears - and worked up to a high position for myself in this field - the first few years I studied hard again at nights - and also got another diploma - after 2 years of this thought - I would go in for myself - But at this time received a letter from my mother - that my father had not long to live and my mother wanted me to come home to see him etc (over)

④ after I arrived home a week
later my father passed on -
I stayed several months - and
returned - with the firm idea
of going in for myself - but the
decision was not - and
not to stay on awhile - until
they could get someone - to replace
me - well - I said I'd stay
another year - in the meantime
I had received - quite an inheritance
from my father's estate - truly
enough for me to live on - if
I never followed my practice -
and I decided to keep on
working well - I am - and to
take life easier - with all the
work of a practice etc.
well I am now - 56 years old
and will continue to work -
until - I am sixty - and then
travel and see the world -
I truly the only place I know in
America - is California and
a little about New York.

(5)

Certainly in 30 years there have been many changes here - while the fire here was a disastrous thing - yet it was a wonderful thing - for the rebuilding of San Francisco and truly making a modern city of it. This city has as fine a set of doctors medical men of all descriptions as any city in the world - if you read the records as I do - you will soon know it and can't help but realize it -

I am in favor of a government - regulation of fees for doctors - and I am of the opinion that doctors will fare better under such a law as they do now. For even in good times 30% of doctor fees are never collected - and they give much of their time and energy - gratis (free)

⑤
of Curren is only ~~human~~ humane
to help the sick - first they
two - the doctor near and
and lose their skill with
age - for a small fee from
the man on each and truly
get it - will help them -
This depression - has changed
the form of living a good deal.
But I think the flower form
of living is best - at least for
one's health - if a person -
has a good clean home
good wholesome food - and
proper diversion of mind that
is all one needs - but to
over indulge in living riotously
and over taxation - is deadly.
I myself - have tried -
in a sane way - at my age
I walk about 10 miles
every Sunday - morning and it
does not tire me - and I
walk 2 miles each day to my
office

I eat sparingly - and smoke 4 cigars
 a day enough for anyone - I know
 men who smoke a dozen cigars
 a day - it cannot hurt them
 and eat - in one meal what I
 eat in three - I guess however -
 my way of living has come
 from my intensive study of the
 human body -

~~Yours~~
 J. E. Manly

William Baum
1881

German

15
August 8, 1934

Enjoyed a conversation with a woman of 79 years who had not mastered the English language very well although living in America the past 40 years.

Prior to that ,she and her husband with a family of five children lived in a small village outside of Vienna. The husband had a successful bakery shop and was a land owner. He was very highly thought of in the community and on numerous occasions was called upon by village officials for his advise. Their two older daughters were educated at a private school in Vienna and according to the style of the small town were considered exclusive.

The husband's bachelor brother ,who was considered a keen business man from Vienna, left for America in 1884. The letters he wrote home were full of inducements to leave the old country for America. He wrote how the laboring man (like the peasants) recieved their wages in gold, which was very amazing and of course very aluring to those who heard of this.

So one day the husband let it be known that he was planning to visit America. After considerable discussion and planning it was decided that the husband and the second oldest daughter ,who spoke the English language, would go to America first, which they did ,and a year later the wife and remaining children left for America.

When the family arrived in New York City, the husband and daughter met them. This old lady told me, she will never forget the pang of disappointment that surged through her upon landing. Although the family were reunited there were days of weeping and longing to be back home.

The husband was employed as a baker but was very much discontended as he wished to have a bakery of his own, but the wife did not consent to it as she was afraid that it would take all of their money and suggested that they delay such a venture for a year or two and then decide if she wanted to stay in America or go back home. At the end of the first year a son was born to them and at the end of the second year the husband died.

The bachelor brother who was the cause of them coming to America had married and was living in Omaha, Nebr. He urged the widow to come with the children to Omaha, he sending the railroad tickets which were accepted.

Living conditions and the class of people they met in Omaha were more to their liking. It was like going into another world. They lived in Omaha 20 years. Three of the children married there and are very happy. The American born son entered college and studied theosophy and is now a Minister of the Gospel in Washington, D.C. and is also high in the Masonic Order. One son is prosperous in Oklahoma, and the 79 year old lady is living with her oldest married daughter who is a business woman in California.

I have not had any desire now to go back to
Vienna and have no regrets now about coming to
America and she still no, no that all the suffering in
the past and the children are all happy. But once in a
while she has a little urge to want to go back to the
homeland.

GERMAN

R_ M_ was born on the outskirts of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896. His father was an Austrian and his mother German, both from the old country. He was educated in the Cleveland Public Schools, that is, when he graduated from grammar school, family finances made it necessary for him to go to work. So after several jobs in grocery stores, as messenger boy etc. he at last found a job with a railroad in the baggage room handling trunks and mail and other incidental work around the terminal. In time he managed to become a station agent at a small station near the city, planned on soon getting married and proceeding along the process of what is called normal living.

However, he was very fond of liquor and in railroading, drinking on the job is taboo. Just here his normal living was upset. He had been drinking heavily one day and becoming sleepy lay down for a nap. The telegraph instruments clicked away while he slept and a passenger train passed through without being flagged and notified that another train, an extra, was coming in the opposite direction. Luckily the trains met without a crash, it having been on a flat plain where each was able to see the other in broad daylight. And when the train backed up the engineer found Shorty still snoring away in his station. So Shorty was fired.

1897. The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very cold, and the crops were much injured.

The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured. The weather was very hot, and the crops were much injured.

He obtained another job some distance away on another railroad. This time he remained sober. But when his bonding papers were sent east to the bonding company they were immediately returned and he was fired. From job to job he went and always before the first month was up the blacklist of the first railroad caught up with him. The girl to whom he was engaged threw him over, so he came west and began working on section gangs, in mines and in any kind of work he could get. He became a fruit tramp, picking fruit through all the western states following the crops as they matured from state to state. In between he drank, thought of the girl who turned him down, and read a great deal of labor literature. When the strikes in the northwest lumber industry began he was working in an Oregon lumber camp. He joined the I. W. W., during the intense persecution of that organization shortly after the war, and wandered into Idaho where he got work on a road building crew.

Here he found quite a number of fellow I. W. W.s on the same job. It so happened that the contractor who had obtained the contract for this roadbuilding was named Oxman, and Oxman was the honest cattleman from the north who perjured Mooney and Billings into prison for life. So Shorty and his friends saw to it that in the cement poured into the roads an excess of sand was poured. Eventually

the roads were found unfit, Oxman was subjected to heavy penalties resulting in his bankruptcy, and Shorty and his friends grinned and moved on.

For awhile he lived in the jungles near various towns and drank canned heat, occasionally working. While in Nevada on a drunk, he forged a check. When he became sober he found himself in the State Prison. He was paroled in two years and worked for awhile in the mines near Virginia City. However, he got drunk again and forged another check so his parole was revoked. This time he came back to prison and did two years more. He worked in the prison butcher shop and learned the meat business. He filed an application for parole and the day was drawing near when it was to be given consideration.

Carson City is the State Capital of Nevada. It lies at the base of the Sierras surrounded by brush and sage. A forest fire raged and was closing in on the city. Help from the prison was sent for. Among those who volunteered was Shorty M__. They fought the fire for hours. There was a fierce wind and it raced the flames this way and that. Bay back firing, the city was saved, but when it was over there were three prisoners and one guard missing. They were found later in a small ravine burned to a crisp. Among them was Shorty M__.

GERMAN

A GERMAN TEACHING FELLOW IN PHILOSOPHY

Eric was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1906. He is the second son of a well known piano manufacturer. He was sent to the Stuttgart Technical High School in order to qualify for the degree of Doctor of Engineering which that school gives. He has a very alert and restless type of mind and he soon found the engineering course very dry and uninteresting so he spent most of his time reading in the Academic Library which has been at one time Schiller's school. When he was nineteen he had an affair with a peasant girl and Eric ~~felt~~ that his father was unjustly severe with him over this so he left home - walked to Hamburg and got a job on a German vessel sailing for South America.

For the next three years he "bummed" around from place to place, doing whatever work he could find and as little as he could do to make a living. He worked as a deck hand, a cabin boy, a traveling salesman, a blacksmith's helper, a truck driver, and an orange packer. Whenever he got some money he moved on to a new place, going to the Southern part of the United States in the winter and North in summer. He was working as a deck hand when he met an English girl who was doing her practice teaching in the University and through her he came to the University.

He is now working for his Doctor of Philosophy, and living from what he makes as a teaching fellow in philosophy and by tutoring. His wife, the English girl, has a teaching job in the southern part of the state. He feels that the situation of humanity today is absolutely — (he indicates that he means hopeless by a wave of his hand). "There are certain truths that we must find and show the world. And I know because God knows I've "bummed" around enough, there is nothing in the world today."

GERMAN

Rudolph, now fifty-five, was born in Hamburg, Germany, which, as you no doubt know, is a world famous commercial center, with a population of over one million.

He was the oldest of a family of five boys, his father, a day laborer, being very poor. It was a struggle, but in spite of all odds, the boys went to school and at sixteen entered into the military service, it being compulsory for all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty. However, this did not prevent one from entering a business or a profession, thus it was that Rudy entered the gentlemen's wearing apparel business, at which he was very successful. When twenty-five years of age, our friend married his school day sweetheart, a buxom fraulein, there being born into the union, a boy and girl.

Then; the holocaust of nineteen fourteen, the world onslaught. All the brothers saw active service and sadly it is related how one never returned.

After the armistice Rudy returned to Hamburg to salvage what was left of the business, his wife and children having managed at least to keep the doors open, but all was changed now, a new era was to be born.

Hans, the son, now grown up, decided to venture forth to the United States to cast his lot, having heard amazing tales about the possibilities here. So it was, that he

landed in New York City in the spring of nineteen twenty two, where he spent six years before coming to San Francisco. He has been here for six years and is now a citizen.

Grieving for his parents and coupled with the fact that they were having such difficult times in the fatherland, caused Hans to induce them to come to America and be with him, that he might be better able to assist them and that they might too, enjoy the easier, freer life here.

Gathering together what cash he could obtain, Rudolph, together with his frau, engaged passage on a Hamburg-American liner and took off for San Francisco, via the Panama canal. They were thirty-five days enroute, arriving in June, ~~nine~~teen thirty three.

Rudy likes it here immensely, not only the climate, but also due to the fact the possibilities are better. At first, he worked for his son, who had built up a lucrative grocery business, but now he has acquired it in its entirety, Hans, his son having migrated up state. Although he has been here only one and one half year, Rudy hopes to visit the old country at least once more, especially as his daughter is still there.

In the meantime, no grass is growing under his feet, as he is constantly studying the English language and has also attended one of our evening high schools, preparing to take out his first papers at the opportune time. Many

of his old friends are here also now and buy at his neighborhood store whenever possible, all the power to you Rudy.

100

100

100

100

GERMAN

The subject of this narrative was born in Luxemburg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1875, with his father and mother. They came to San Francisco where his father was engaged as cooper in the old Brewery Company and the son was also employed in the same company as teamster, in which capacity he remained for three years. He then was employed by a nursery company on what was known as the Mission Road, where he worked for six years.

After he had been working here for three years he married a young lady from Luxemburg, with whom he has raised a family of two sons. With the experience he had obtained in the nursery business he decided to start out for himself. He built a shack on the outskirts of what was then known as the Baldwin Tract. Here the subject of this narrative began the business of gardner for private homes. This tract is now a part of the fashionable Western addition. Our subject has been occupied for the past forty years in building up the gardens of this exclusive section of San Francisco. For many years, with his horse and wagon he hauled loam up the sandy slopes of these hills to make foundations for the gardens, which today grace the slopes of the western addition. In 1913 he decided to go on a trip to Germany, Although his wife wanted to postpone it another year. He was determined to go then or not at

all. She finally consented and they enjoyed a delightful trip for six months. Indeed, they were fortunate to have made the trip when they did, first because the world war would have prevented them from going the next year and, because his wife was stricken with blindness in 1916 since which time she has not seen the light of day.

Our narrator still continues to beautify the streets and gardens of the city by the Golden Gate and though he is a loyal American citizen he has pleasant memories of "Die Wacht am Rheim."

Speake 9
R. Von N.-- A German born in Germany, talks perfect english, age about 37, went to sea at an early age as a merchant seaman. Vague as to his first entry in the United States. Joined the Marine Corp in 1922 serving two enlistments. After being discharged from the Marine Corp in 1928 met and married the madam of a sporting house with whom he has lived the past six years. States he does not like the associations he is in but does not know how to break away. States he can not get work and is further handicapped as he is not a citizen and is afraid to apply for his papers as he has two convictions against him for being the inmate of a disorderly house and says that if they should dig into his past and find these records that he would probably be deported. Is plentifully supplied with money but says he would much prefer an honest job but does not know of any way he can break away from the life he is now leading. Has no desire to return to his own country as his only ties there his parents died recently.

R V Armstrong

angel m. born *analyzed*
 Born on a very small farm in the "Black Forest" district of Germany in about 1866, of Italian parents. ^{he} Knows little of ^{his} father or mother or where they came from except that they probably came from the south of Italy as they were both very dark.

Before he was born, his father left Germany very suddenly with a brother for parts unknown. Eleven years later the mother received a letter and a sum of money from the brother in the United States telling her that her husband ^{had} ~~has~~ been killed in a knife ~~dual~~ ^{duel} in New Orleans and that she was to use the money to come to San Francisco, California.

Salvatore After several months of arrangements, the brother was notified by letter and ~~they~~ ^{the mother of 4 sons} set sail in 1883 from Hamburg for Philadelphia, ~~the mother and her four sons~~. The name of the boat and the time it took to cross have long since been forgotten.

On arrival at Philadelphia the steerage passengers were all herded into a boarding house where they all slept on the floor and where their German money was changed into United States coin ~~gold~~ ^{gold}, the first they had ever seen. In this boarding house, nearly all of their money was stolen from them, in one way or another, by the time they had purchased their tickets for the west coast. In Philadelphia, they saw their first black man, ~~a~~ German speaking American negro.

In about two weeks they got started on the Union Pacific via, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City and Sacramento. The trip took several weeks and the family expected to be killed at any time by the Indians, about whom they had heard terrible tales. They saw hundreds of

both Indians and buffalo in crossing the plains, and in one place the train was forced to stop on account of the buffalo.

They were met by their uncle in San Francisco who took them by team to Fresno, where he and the boys' father owned a 1,000 acre ranch.

In the next two years there were two girls born by the mother and the boys were told that they were the ~~two~~ half sisters.

Life on the ranch was very hard, working from sun up till dark and even after some times, so after about four years, at the age of sixteen, ^{Angelo} ~~the boy~~ ran away and made his way to St. Louis where he got a job peeling potatoes in a hotel. From then on he wandered all over the United States working at anything when it was necessary and once going to ~~A~~ Alaska on the old. S. S. "Bear".

When the United States entered the World War in 1917 ^{Angelo} was on a ship in Mexico. Altho he was past fifty years old, he was afraid that he would have to go to war if he returned to the United States, ^{but} so he and another sailor jumped ship in Peru and remained in South America until 1920. These two men made a very large sum of money, about (\$20,000) each, in the three years they were there, but I was unable to find out how.

Coming back to Fresno he found that his uncle had killed his mother and then killed himself and that two of his brothers had been drowned, leaving one brother and the two half sisters all of whom were married and had large families. The home ranche had been split up into three parts, each having a part. These three families still live on the ranch and are considered fairly well to do ranchers.

Finding no place for himself in Fresno, he came to San

Francisco where he bought a fishing boat and invested the rest of his money in bank stock, which he lost later.

The boat was seldom used for fishing, ^{for he} kept an establishment ^{which carried on illicit liquor business,} which he ~~had acquired in liquor.~~ He did very well until the law caught up with him in 1927 and sent him to prison for three years.

Now, at the age of 68 he is running a small eating place in the Latin quarter of San Francisco, where ~~bar~~ liquor can be had that does not carry a revenue stamp.

This man who never attended school and who never cast a vote in his life, thinks that President Roosevelt is all right but that the United States would be much better off if we had a man like Mussolini to rule us.

Franklin where he bought a fishing boat and fished the
rest of his money in deep water, and he lost it.
The boat was never seen and the fishing boat was not
found. Which he had expected to find. It had only been
well the law caught up with him in 1937 and sent him to
prison for three years.
Now at the age of 60 he is running a small fishing boat
in the basin harbor of San Francisco, where the fishing
boat had been not carry a revenue stamp.
This was the first of many small boats and the first boat
in the basin harbor was built and owned by him.
Right but that was the first boat he had built and it
was a small boat to take him.

SFH23

PAUL PAIDIN PAPERS: SERIES I / GERMAN

X WIFE German

1/22

